The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,789. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTEEN-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE splendid A 1 Aberdeen owned ship ROWENA, Captain GEORGE BILTON, has the greater part of her cargo engaged, and will have immediate despatch.

For rates of freight apply to
FULCHER, COOPER & Co.,
Agents for Captain BILTON.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 3rd March 1864.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE superior fast-sailing Ship OCTAVIA, A 1 13 years, 951 Tons Register, F. BRISTOW, Commander, having the greater part of her Cargo engaged will meet with quick despatch; this favourite Ship has very superior accommodation for passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to Captain BRISTOW on board, or to W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 18th April 1864.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE splendid A 1 Clipper Ship ILLUSTRIOUS, Captain WATSON, 1,172 Tons register, will have quick despatch. For Freight, &c., apply to
STEN HOUSE & Co.,
Agents for the Captain and Owners.
Bombay, 7th May 1864.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE magnificent Ship ADVANCE, owned by Messrs. Rankin, Gilmour & Co., of Liverpool, 1,466 Tons register, Captain J. WYLES, will have quick despatch. For Freight, &c., apply to STENHOUSE & Co.,
Agents for the Captain and Owners.
Bombay, 7th May 1864.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THE A 1 superior fast-sailing Ship AMBROSE, Captain J. DANIELL, having the greater part of her Cargo engaged, will meet with quick despatch. For Freight or Passage apply to
J. SIGG & Co.,
Agents for Captain.
Bombay, 9th May 1864.

FOR NEW YORK DIRECT.
(WITH IMMEDIATE DESPATCH.)

THE Fine A 1 Iron Ship MARTABAN, 781 Tons register, Captain HERBURN, having the greater portion of her Cargo secured will meet with immediate despatch. For Freight and Passage apply to
W. NICOL & Co., Agents Ship *Martaban*.
Bombay, 2nd May 1864.

FOR CALCUTTA.

THE first-class Ship VITTORIA 1 Captain MARTIN. This Ship will have early despatch, having been chartered. Has excellent accommodation for passengers. For rates of Freight apply to
STOEHR, PRIEGER & Co.,
Agents of Captain MARTIN.

FOR HAVRE.

THE fine A 1 British-built fast sailing Ship HURKARU, 641 Tons, Captain HELPS, has the greater part of her Cargo engaged, and will have immediate despatch. For Freight, apply to
RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 6th May 1864.

FOR HAVRE DIRECT.

THE A 1 superior fast sailing ship "GERTRUDE," S. PIER, Commander, 665 tons register, will meet with quick despatch. For rates of Freight apply to
P. ASSMORE & Co.,
Charterers of the Ship *Gertrude*.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship EUPHRATES, 750 Tons, 130 H. P., Captain DAY, will be despatched to Kurrachee, with Cargo and Passengers on 14th May, at 4 P. M.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE AND THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship KURRACHEE, 700 Tons, 140 H. P., Captain COTTEE, will be despatched to Kurrachee and the Persian Gulf, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, twelve hours after arrival of the Overland Mail, touching at Guadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Mohomerah and Bussorah.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST. MADRAS AND CALCUTTA

(*Touching at Colombo should sufficient inducement offer.*)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship INDIA, 1,040 Tons, 250 H. P., Captain GREIG, will be despatched on 16th instant at noon with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo for Calecutta touching Carwar, Mangalore, Cananore, Calicut, Cochin, Tuticorin, Negapatam, Madras, Cocanada, Vizagapatam, and Bimlipatam.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Passengers for Madras can land at Calicut and proceed from thence by Rail.

The S. S. *Comoria* will be despatched for Cochin and intermediate ports on 1st June at 4 P. M.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN TWICE A MONTH.

STEAM FROM COCHIN TO BOMBAY TWICE A MONTH.

(*Calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Karwar, Compta, Mangalore, Cananore, and Calicut.*)

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch Steamers as following to the Malabar Coast twice a Month :—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY.

Friday	20th May	MAHARAJ at 6 P. M.
Wednesday	8th June	JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 6 P. M.
DEPARTURES FROM COCHIN.		
Thursday	26th May	MAHARAJ at 5 P. M.
Wednesday	15th June	JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 5 P. M.

For Passage, rates of Freight apply to the undersigned.
FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 8th February 1864.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch a Steamer from Bombay to Surat every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, and from Surat to Bombay every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, as follows :—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT.

Friday	13th May	MAHARAJ	at P. M.
Tuesday	17th ,,	JOHNSTON CASTLE.	at P. M.
Friday	20th ,,	TELEGRAPH	at P. M.
Tuesday	24th ,,	JOHNSTON CASTLE.	at 6 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY.

Friday	13th May	JOHNSTON CASTLE.	at 6 P. M.
Tuesday	17th ,,	MAHARAJ	at 8 P. M.
Friday	20th ,,	JOHNSTON CASTLE.	at 10 A. M.
Tuesday	24th ,,	TELEGRAPH	at 1 P. M.

For Passage rates of Freight &c., apply to the undersigned
FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 9th March 1864.

STEAM TO SURAT, GOGO AND BROWNUGGUR.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, THOS. ELLIS, Commander, (recently arrived from England,) has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Port, on MONDAY, the 16th instant.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavalhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VANWULLEN, Commander, will leave for the above Port on SUNDAY, the 15th instant, at 10 A. M.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a shipping order from the office.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per *Strongbow*, Coomtee, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo, without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain, as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the consignees.

Captain COOMTEE will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's Deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Bombay, 25th April 1864. Secretaries and Treasurers.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE AGENTS OF MESSRS. TOULMIN, LIVINGSTON & Co., Charterers of the Ship *Tempest*, from Sunderland, with Coals, are requested to announce themselves to the Captain of the said Ship, now lying in Bombay Harbour.

C. CAROLAN, Master Ship *Tempest*.
Bombay, 11th May 1863.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *Hannibal*, from Liverpool, are requested to despatch Boats off at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 11th May 1864. Agents Ship *Hannibal*.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEE OF CARGO per Barque *Ann*, Captain BARKER, from Calcutta, are requested to send off Boats without delay for their Goods, otherwise the goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the Consignees.

Captain BARKER will not be responsible for the condition of Packages after they leave the ship's deck.

Captain BARKER, Barque *Ann*.

BANK OF INDIA.—Notice is hereby given, that a Special General Meeting of the Shareholders in the Bank of India will be held on WEDNESDAY the Eighteenth day of May, instant, at 3 o'clock P.M. at the Office of the Bank, when the following special resolutions will be submitted to the meeting :—

1. That the number of the Shares in the Capital of the Company be reduced from 40,000 to 24,000 by allotting three Shares of Rs. 250 each to each holder on the 15th day of June next of 5 original Shares the same to be taken in Exchange for such original shares.

2. That the Capital of the Company be increased to Rupees Ten Millions by the issue of 16,000 new Shares of Rupees 250 each, and that two of such new Shares be offered to each Shareholder in respect of every 5 original Shares in the Capital which he may hold on that 15th day of June 1864.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.
Bombay, 4th May 1864.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' HOME, TARDEO.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above Institution of Clothes, and Books (suitable for the Pensioners' Library), will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.

Major J. T. ANNESLEY, Treasurer, Captain TURNER, Secretary.

NOTICE.—The Co-partnership carried on by us, the undersigned, as Merchants and Commission Agents, under the style of "GEORGE PHILLIPS & Co.," has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. The asset of the Firm will be collected by the undersigned HENRY RICHARD WILCOX alone.

GEORGE PHILLIPS.
Bombay, 30th April 1864. H. R. WILCOX.

NOTICE.—FOUND in possession of a Sepoy of the late 48th Bengal Native Infantry as follows :—

1 Silver Hunting Watch, by Fisher, of Windsor.
1 Small Gold Lady's Watch.
1 Double Barrel Rifle by John Lanchester, London.
1 Pistol, Pocket Medal, (name removed.)

The above are supposed to have belonged to the Officers of the 2nd Company of the 48th B. N. I., who were murdered near Cawnpore in the June 1857, and will be restored to any of their relations on sufficient proof being produced. Apply to

JAMES E. BURTON,
Officiating District Superintendant of Onde Police, Daraibad.

THE EAST INDIAN TRADING AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors, a Second Call of Rupees 25 (Twenty-five) per Share, will be payable by the Shareholders of the Company at the Company's Offices, on or before 20th January 1865.

Interest will be charged at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum upon the unpaid Calls ; and any shares upon which the above Calls are not paid within one month from the specified date will be subject to forfeiture.

By order of the Directors,
BHICOO, BABAJEE & Co., Managers,
Bombay, 15th December 1863.

With reference to the above Notice is hereby given to those Shareholders who have not paid the Second Call of Rupees 25 per share in the above Company, that if such Call, together with Interest thereon from the 20th January (the date on which it became due) be not paid at this Office, on or before the 31st May instant, their shares will be absolutely forfeited.

By order of the Board of Directors,
BHICOO, BABAJEE & Co., Managers.
Bombay, 2nd Tamarind Lane, Fort, 11th May 1864.

NOTIFICATION.—The following Tea Plantations and Factories in Kumaon and the Deyrah Dhoon are offered for sale at the upset prices specified. Tenders will be received by William Jameson, Esquire, Superintendent Botanical Gardens, North Western Provinces, Sharunpore, until 1st October 1864, and the highest offer above the upset price will be accepted.

1*st*. Hawulbaugh in Kumaon, forty-six miles from the plains, and six miles from Almorah. The Plantations, (including the two small Nurseries, viz., Kupeena and Lutchmaneswar) and the immediate neighbourhood of Almorah, consists of about one hundred acres of land planted with tea.

There are on the Estate three large slated houses ; numerous slated offices ; a large slated factory ; two large slated godowns ; a slated barrack for Chinese tea manufacturers, and the stock and block of the factory are complete for tea operations, and in working order.

2*nd*. Ayar Toli in Kutyoor, Kumaon, distant about 80 miles from the plains, and about 40 miles from Almorah.

There are on the Estate a slated house ; a slated factory ; and a large slated godown ; slated barrack for Chinese tea manufacturers, &c., and the stock and block of the factory are complete for tea operations, and in working order.

This Plantation consists of about 1,300 acres of land, of which about 350 acres are planted with tea, two hundred acres of cleared land fitted for tea planting, and the remains der covered with pine, &c. forests, the timber of which iwell adapted for making tea chests, &c.

The yield of the two Estates last season was lbs. 14,700 of tea, and 1,400 maunds of seeds.

The yield this season may be estimated at lbs. 17,000 of tea and 1,800 maunds of seeds.

These two Estates will be sold in one lot, in fee simple, free of all demands on account of Land Revenue, at an upset price of Rs. 2,00,000 (two lacs of rupees.)

3*rd*. Plantation of the Purkandee Foli, named Bincolic, belonging to the Temple of Naginath, will bear an annual rental of Rs. 24 (twenty-four rupees) per annum.

This land is leased in perpetuity from the Temple of Naginath on this rental.

3*rd*. Bhurtpore in Kumaon, 10 miles from the plains, 12 miles from the Sanatarium of Nynee Tal, and 30 miles from Almorah.

It is about 1,300 acres in extent, of which about 100 acres are under cultivation with tea. The remainder consists of pine and oak jungle, and barren-rocks.

There are on the Estate a slated house ; slated factory ; godowns ; slated barrack for Chinese tea manufacturers, &c. The stock and block of the factory are complete, and in full working order. The yield last season was lbs. 2,255 of tea and 135 maunds of seeds. The yield this season may be estimated at lbs. 5,000 of tea, and 250 maunds of seeds. This Estate will be sold in fee simple, free of all demands of Land Revenue at an upset price of Rs. 25,000.

4*th*. Kowlaghir in the Deyrah Dhoon, distant two miles to the West of the town of Deyrah. It consists of 490 acres of land, of which about 380 acres are under cultivation with tea, and the remainder adapted for tea cultivation. Through the property a branch of the Bengunga river runs.

There are on the Estate three bungalows ; an extensive pucka tea factory ; two large pucka godowns ; a barrack for Chinese tea manufacturers, &c., and the stock and block of the factory are complete, and in full working order.

The yield of last season was lbs. 16,000 of tea, and 1,400 maunds of seeds. This season the yield may be estimated at lbs. 25,000 of tea, and 1,600 maunds of seeds.

This Estate will be sold in fee simple, free of all demands on account of Land Revenue, at an upset price of Rs. 2,00,000 (two lacs of Rupees.) The Plantations will be transferred to the purchaser on the 1st November 1864, on or before which date the purchase money must be paid at the General Treasury, Calcutta.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieut.-Governor of the North-West Provinces.

R. SIMSON,
Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Province.

CHLORODYNE.—CHOLERA DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CRAMP AGUE, FEVER RHEUMATISM, &c.—All pain. vomitting, and distress ceases in a few minutes after taking a dose of that wonderful and INVALUABLE ANODYNE and ANTISPASMODIC remedy CHLORODYNE.

Discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne, M.R.C.S.L. (ex-Army Med. Staff) the recipe of which was confided solely to T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square, London (Pharmaceutical Chemist). The medical testimony of civil, hospital, military and naval practitioners is unanimous in its favour. It relieves pain of any kind, soothes the restlessness of fever, and imparts the most refreshing sleep, without producing or leaving any of the unpleasant effects of opium.

The proof of its efficacy a few extracts from numerous testimonials by Physicians and Surgeons are given :—

From W. WESALIUS PETTIGREW, M.D., Hon. F.R.C.S., England, formerly Lecturer upon Anatomy and Physiology at St. George's School of Medicine,—"I have used it in Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhœa, and other diseases, and am most perfectly satisfied with the results."

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta,—"Two doses completely cured me of Diarrhœa."

From C. V. RIDUT, Esq., Surgeon, Egham.—"As an Astringent in severe Diarrhœa, and an antispasmodic in Colic with Cramps in the Abdomen, the relief is instantaneous."

Extracts from the GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH *London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.*

1st Stage, or Diarrhœa—in this stage the remedy acts as a charm, one dose generally sufficient.

2nd Stage, or that of Vomitting and Purging—In this stage the remedy possesses great power, more than any other we are acquainted with, two or three doses being sufficient.

3rd Stage, or Collapse—in all cases restoring the pulse. So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases.

From Dr. MONTGOMER late Inspector of Hospitals Bombay.—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable in neuralgia, asthma, and dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after eighteen month's severe suffering, and when all other medicine has failed."

CAUTION.—In consequence of the extraordinary efficacy of the remedy, several unprincipled parties have been induced to vend imitations. Never be tempted to buy Chlorodyne, except in sealed bottles, having the Government stamp, with the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" engraved thereon. A sheet full of medical testimonials accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Sold in bottles 2s. 9d. and 4s 6d.

Agents for Calcutta—SCOTT THOMSON & Co.
Agents for Bombay—TREACHER & Co.
Agents for Madras.—C. M. BYRARA.

NOTICES.

WANTED.—A HOUSE IN COLABA, furnished or unfurnished. Apply to "X.," care of the Manager *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICE.—We have this day established ourselves as Merchants and General Commission Agents.

MONTAULARD & TALLADA.
Bombay, 1st May 1864.

NOTICE.—Mr. J. S. ELMORE is authorized to sign for our Firm per procuration until further notice.

HUNT & Co.,
Merchants and General Agents.
Bombay, 13th April 1864.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The undersigned, have this day removed to No. 17 Church Street, opposite the Bank of India.

TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.
V. RAMCHUNDER & Co.
Bombay, 18th April 1864.

TIFFINS! TIFFINS!! TIFFINS!!!—The best Tiffin in Bombay to be had at half-past one o'clock daily, at the Cambridge Hotel.

E. LARTER, Proprietor.

Also, a first-class Billiard Table.

THE OVERLAND ROUTE.—A highly respectable female, proceeding to England by the last Mail in April, or first Mail in May, is desirous of accompanying a lady on the voyage. The highest references can be given both as to competency and character. Apply to the Manager of this journal.

TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED)—Notice is hereby given, that the first Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders, in the above Company, will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 24 Rampart Row, on WEDNESDAY the 25th day of May, instant, at 12 o'clock at noon, precisely. To receive the report of the Directors for the half-year ending the 31st day of March last ; to declare a dividend ; to elect Directors ; to appoint Auditors ; and to transact such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

W. H. SARGENT, Secretary.
Bombay, 11th May 1864.

TO CAPITALISTS AND LANDOWNERS.—Gentlemen owning land at Byculla or Tardeo, and prepared to build, are requested to address "Centaur," care of the Manager, who wishes to lease for a term of years certain premises which he desires to have built for him. The buildings will be of an inexpensive kind, and a good rent will be given.

22nd March 1864.

TO BOAT OWNERS, &c.—The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company is prepared to receive Tenders for shipping and landing the English Mails, also for shipping and landing Parcels off Apollo Bunder. Sealed Tenders to be lodged at 14, Rampart Row, before the 15th instant.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.
P. and O. S. N. Co's Office, Bombay, 10th May 1864.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AT MATHERAN BY J. C. PINTO.—This new and beautiful Hotel will be opened for the public on the 15th instant.

Gentlemen and Ladies will meet there with the best accommodation this season.

Bombay, 9th May 1864.

THE following Passages are required :—

From Bombay to the Cape of Good Hope.

For (3) three time-expired men of H. M.'s Military Service.

From Bombay to Singapore.

For (8) eight-time-expired Convicts.

From Bombay to the Andamans.

For (53) Fifty-three Native Convicts.

By order,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 22nd April 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an Auction Sale of excellent Teakwood, useful for building Houses, Ships, &c., and cut this year from the Dang Jungles in the District of the Khandeish Collectorate, will be held at the "Bulsar Timber Depot," on and after the 16th May 1864.

The Timber will be offered in lots to suit the convenience of purchasers.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

A deposit of Rs. 25 per cent. to be paid immediately the lots are knocked down, the remainder is to be paid, and the Timbers cleared away within a fortnight after the sale, otherwise the deposit will be forfeited, and the lots resold at the risk of the purchaser.

The Timber can be inspected, and full particulars obtained, by application to the Assist. Conservator of Forests Guzerat, at Bulsar.

H. BARRETT,
Assist. Conservator of Forests, Guzerat.
Assist. Consrs. Office, Camp Mundull, 26th April 1864.

BOMBAY HOUSE AND LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY (LIMITED.)

બોમ્બએ આણિઓ એનડ લેનડ ઇનવેસ્ટમેનટ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all Shares upon which the undermentioned Calls and Interest shall not have been paid on FRIDAY, the 27th instant, will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company. By order of the Directors,

ALEC C. BRUCE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

1st Call Rs. 100 due 3rd October 1863.
2nd Call Rs. 300 due 22nd February 1864.
8 Hornby Row, Bombay, 4th May 1864.

IMPROVED DOUBLE ACTION MACARTHY COTTON, GINS, PLATT and RICHARDSON'S PATENT 1863.—These Gins of 12 inches wide for Hand Power, and 40 inches wide for Steam, or Bullock Power, givea larger out-turn and produce more clean Cotton from the same quantity of Seed than any other Gin requiring the same power. They do not crush the seeds or in any way injure the fibre of the Cotton.

The Gins may be seen working, and samples of any description of Cotton may be cleaned, at the Bombay Offices of Platt Brothers & Co., 2 Humum Street, Fort, where prices, and other information may also be obtained.

R. NEWTON,
May, 1864. Agent for Platt Brothers & Co.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED.)

ધી બોમ્બે અર્ડ બગાલ ઇયટી મચીપ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Share Certificates are now ready for delivery, at the Office of the undersigned. Applications for same must be accompanied by Receipts, granted for the first Call.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.
No. 6, Apollo Street, Fort.

HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—I hereby give notice that a Special Sessions of the Peace will be held in the Room of the Chamber of Commerce for MONDAY the 16th day of May instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely for the disposal of the business mentioned in the accompanying statement.

C. E. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk of the Peace.
Bombay, Town Hall, 9th May 1864.

Statement of business to be disposed of at a Special Sessions of the Peace to be held on MONDAY next the 16th day of May 1864.

A letter from the Clerk to the Municipal Commissioners No. 836, dated 22nd March 1864 submitting for the approval of the Worshipful Bench an arrangement resolved upon by the Municipal Commissioners in respect to the appointment of Mr. King chief Resident Engineer of Water Works as Assessor of water rates in addition, under the Designation of Superintendent of water rates.

To elect two Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Bombay to supply until the next triennial election, the vacancies occasioned by the resignations of the late Major Candy and Mr. Hutchinson, Esquire.

To elect members to serve on the Water Works Committee.

A notice by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee of his intention to offer to the Worshipful Bench an explanation on the subject of the House assessment.

A letter from the clerk to the Municipal Commissioners No. 1124 dated 23rd April 1864 submitting to the Worshipful Bench a statement of the receipts and Disbursements on account of the Municipal Fund for the quarter ending 31st December 1863.

A letter from the clerk to the Municipal Commissioners No. 1161 dated 27th April 1864 submitting for the approval of the Worshipful Bench a proposed increase to the pay of the different Departments of the Municipal Establishment.

MICHAEL H. SCOTT,
Chairman of the Bench of Justices.
Bombay, 9th May 1864.

THE undersigned have for sale at their Godowns the following Agricultural Implements, expressly made for the soil of the Deccan, Koncan and Guzerat ; for Bullocks, with extra fittings.

1 Improved Scarifier with Pole for Bullocks, with extra Blades.

1 Horse Dragrake, Steel Teeth, to cover 5 feet and fitted with Pole for Bullocks.

1 Horse Hoe with Harrow, and with Pole for Bullocks.

1 Plough, 2 wheel Skim Coulter, Steel Breast and Pole for Bullocks, with extra Blades.

1 Do. do. do. do. do.

1 Do. Complete with Pole for Bullocks, with extra Blades.

1 Improved Crosskill's Clod Crusher, 3 in. 3 in. wide, with Travelling Wheels for Bullocks ; spare Wheels.

1 Read's Patent wood subsoil Plough, with extra Blades.

1 Lawn Mowing Machine.

1 Seven row small occupation Corn Drill, 4 ft., with Pole and extra fittings.

1 Row Cup Drill for sowing Linseed, Rapeseed, and all sorts of smallest Seeds, saving much labour.

Also Iron Piping on Screw principal.

4 feet 2 inch, 1½ inch, 1¼ inch, and 1 inch Iron Pipes.

Connectors, Bends, Springs, Elbows, Ties, Crosses, Iron Cocks, Caps, Plugs, Nipples, Backnuts, Sockets, Pipe Tongs, Socket Tongs, &c. of different sizes.

Lead Pipes, tinned inside, of 1 inch and ½ inch.

Stoves.—2 30 in. Cundy's Patent Multums.

Corrugated Iron Roofing.

96 by 8 = 3 by 24
84 by 8 = 3 by 26
72 by 8 = 3 by 28

Japanned Wire Netting, 24 inches wide, in one and two inch mesh.

Galvanized Wire Netting, 24 inches wide, in 1½ and 4 inch mesh.

1 Self-setting, screw-cutting Lathe, with 5 inches double split collar, head stock, best wheel centre slide rest and hand rest on planed Iron bed, and Iron stands with fly wheel, crank and treadle, set of change wheels, driving plate, face plate, drill chuck and centres, keys and lever, &c. ; complete.

1 Wheeler and WILSON'S Sewing Machine in Ornamental Cabinet complete.

TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.,
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WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

ALLSOPPS' BEER, in Wood, October Brew, now ready.
Orders registered by CARDWELL PARSONS & Co.

ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE in excellent condition, bottled by F. FRIEND & Co., in Quarts and Pints at Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 per dozen respectively ; also their STOUT PORTER at Rs. 5 for Quarts and Rs. 3 per dozen for Pints. Apply to CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Rampart Row.

N. B.—Messrs. F. FRIEND & Co., having suffered severely from the forgery of their labels, have adopted a new Trade Mark, which is also impressed on the capsule and particular attention is called to it.

TO THE TRADE.

TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.—The undersigned have always on hand direct supplies of Messrs. J. and R. Tennent's East India Pale Ale, and XX Porter.

Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that the name "J. and R. Tennent, Glasgow," should be branded on the Cork. FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Sole Agents to Messrs. J. and R. Tennent.
Bombay, 10th February 1864.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, the following Wines and Cognac.

CLARET.	Per dozen.
St. Estéphe Eschenauer Beneke & Co. à	Rs. 12
St. Julien do. do.	,, 18
Pauillac do. do.	,, 25
Pontet Canet do. do.	,, 35
COGNAC.	
Old Brandy, Rouyer Ainé & Co.	,, 18
Champagne, A. Vergez & Co.	,, 26
Etiquette Blanche, L. de Bussy	,, 30
1825 Etiquette Bleue, do.	,, 50
No. 11 Rampart Row.	JULES, SIEGFRIED & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, good old Golden SHERRY at Rs. 16 per Dozen, and SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK at Rs. 25 per Dozen.
Bombay, 5th April 1864. LEGGATT & Co.

FOR SALE at the Godown of the undersigned, the following WINES and BRANDIES :—

Martell's Brandy	Rs. 32	per doz.
Pint Castilian	,, 28	,,
Henry Hernozant	,, 26	,,
Queen Mortons	,, 20	,,
Do. Pts.	,, 12	,,
Common assorted	Rs. 12 to ,, 15	,,
Port Wine	From Rs. 24, 26 to ,, 28	,,
Sherry Wine	From Rs. 18, 24 to ,, 28	,,
Ginger Wine	,, 18	,,
Vermouth by Nolly Prat	,, 18	,,
Tennents' Beer and Porter	,, 6	,,
Do. Pts.	,, 3-8	,,

Apply to BAZONJEE BOMANJEE & Co.
N. B.—All the orders should be addressed in future, No. 10, Hummum Street, above Messrs. MENESSE & Co.

FRESH ARRIVALS.—PESTONJEE JEWANJEE & Co. have much pleasure in announcing to their Constituents and the public that they have just landed ex *Monarchy*, *Gloucestershire*, and *Ambrose*, a choice selection of first-class Wines, Spirits, Malt Liquors, &c. Oilman's Stores and best London made Watches (gold and silver), Stationery and Wrought Iron, Copying Presses, Book, Blue Violet, Scarlet, Majenta and Brown Unicker-Bocker Suits, Braided and Trimmed, with Velvet of all sizes ; Black Kid Boots ; Ladies' Black Kid Boots, Elastic sides, with Military Heels ; Handkerchiefs, Linen and Cambric ; and Hose ; Silk, Thread, and Cotton or Gauzes, Muslin and best Print for Dresses ; Coloured Berlin Wool ; Air Mattress and Pillows ; and variety of articles, &c. &c.

HOMŒOPATHIC PREPARATIONS.—Messrs. LEATH and ROSS have sent to the undersigned agenearal supple of Homœopathic Medicines, including Tinctures and Globules ; also the Homœopathic Belt or Liver Complaints by Headland. TREACHER & Co., (Limited)
Bombay, the Fort and Medical Hall, Byculla.

LOYSELS' HYDROSTATIC COFFEE and TEA URNS, in block, tin and copper bronze of sizes. The neatest and most economical Coffee Urn in use. Nursery Lamps, complete with Congee-pot, &c.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

BATHS, BATHS, BATHS. Athenian Hips, Sitz, Canadian, and Foot Baths.
Smaller Sized Oval and Round for Children.
Travelling ,, ,, with Covers and Straps.
TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

FILTERS, FILTERS, FILTERS.—LIBSCOMB'S FILTERS of sorts.
Robert's Stone Filters of sizes.
Wickered Earthenware do.
The French Bottle from 1 Qt. to 1 Gallon sizes.
Basket Filters Qt., ½ Qt. to 3-Gallon sizes.
TREACHER & Co., (Limited.
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

FLOWER SEEDS.—In packets of 25 varieties of the best selected annuals, &c. received monthly Overland.

VEGETABLE SEEDS.—In packets containing choice selections of 10 and 20 varieties received monthly Overland by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.) Medical Hall, Byculla, the Fort and Poona.

FRESH TOILET REQUISITES.—PERFUMES by Lubin "Paris," Atkinson, Piesse and Lubin, and PORT—

Princess Alexandra's Bouquet	Box his Ears
Princess Beatrice's Bouquet	Bridal Bouquet
Kiss me Quick	Friendship Offerings
Wood Violet, by the Original Maker	Patchouli
Something New	Sweet Briar
Jockey Club	Jasmine
New Mown Hay	Forget Me Not
Rough and Ready	Ess. Bouquet
Frangipanni	The Provence Rose
SCENTED SOAPS in great variety, consisting of	Pestachio Nut Complexion
Honey	Elder Flower
Brown Windsor	Glycerine
Sun Flower Oil	Cocoa Nut Almond, &c. &c.

ROWLAND'S PREPARATIONS and every article requisite for the Toilet. TREACHER & Co., (Limited)
Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort, and Poona.

BISCUITS of sorts in large size and small size tins—

Mixed.	Fancy Machine.
Ginger Tunbridge.	Queen's.
Rich Arrowroot.	Picnics.
Plain ,,	½ Abernethey.
Coffee ,,	½ Captain.
Cracknell.	Traveller's.
Fancy Cracknell.	Cabin.
Desserts.	Spicenuts.
Vanilla.	Ginger Nuts.
Maccaroons.	German Rusks.
Ratafias.	Biscuit Powder.
Victorias.	

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS AND CARTE DE VISITE PORTRAITS.—A freshar rival of elegantly mounted and beautifully bound Albums from Rs. 6 to Rs. 50.

Carte de Visite Portraits of the Royal Family and distinguished personsof all nations ; also large Poetry Albums, Scrap Books and Portfolios, Stereoscopic Company's Slides, Nitron Stereoscopic Slides ingreatvariety, and Stereoscopes.

Exhibition Photographs (large size.)

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TREACAER & Co. (Limited.)
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona

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CONTAINS a Statement of Import and Export Custom Duties; Tables of Weights, Monies, and Measures; detailed Prices Current of Europe Goods and Eastern Produce; Lists of Shipping Arrivals and Departures for the fortnight; a List of Square-rigged Vessels in Harbour on the date of publication, with the names of their Commanders, their Tonnage, Bombay Agents, Destination, and Date of commencing to load.

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THE EAST INDIAN READY RECKONER; A Series of Tables, showing the Cost of any number of Articles, in Indian Currency, from 1 Pie to 1 Rupee, advancing 1 Pie at a time. Including Numbers answering to Fixed Indian Weights and Measures. By C. D.
London: Smith, Elder & Co., 65, Cornhill.

APPLICATIONS for Shares in the Financial Association of India and China to be addressed thus:—
R. F. YOUNG, Esq., Exchange Broker, Rampart Row,
Financial Association of India and China.

NOWROZJEE FURDOONJEE TESTIMONIAL FUND.—Parties wishing to subscribe to the above Testimonial Fund, are requested to pay the amount of their subscriptions into the Central Bank of Western India.
S. SHAPOORJEE, Secretary.
Bombay, 12th May 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that THUCKER CALLIDAS DAMJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, has contracted to sell his Right, Title, and Interest, in all that piece or parcel of Government Land in New Town or Camatecopoo, with a Message, Tenement, or Dwelling House standing thereon, with all its appurtenances, situate at or near Bellasis Road, containing by admeasurement 150 square yards, registered in the Books of Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 4727, 4728, and 4729 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 28; and bounded on the East by a passage to the said house, towards the West by vacant Government ground, towards the North by the Bellasis Road, and on towards the South by the Camatecopoora 16th Street; and also a small piece or parcel of vacant ground belonging to the said Thucker Callidas Damjee, adjoining the aforesaid premises. Any person or persons having claims upon the said property by way of Inheritance, Mortgage, or otherwise, are requested to inform the undersigned of the same within fourteen days from this date or the purchase will be completed without any reference to such claims.
Dated this 13th day of May 1864.
KHUNDERAO MOROJEE,
Purchaser's Solicitor.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that LUCKMIDAS GHIRDHARDAS, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, has contracted to sell five pieces of vacant hilly Ground, situate, lying, and being at Worlee, and known as Ketadee Hill, Colaichee Belatee Hill, Paiikul Hill, and Wadeecha Donger, and containing by admeasurement respectively 4547, 813, 667, 586, and 2252 square yards or thereabouts, to any person having any claim by way of Mortgage, Inheritance, or otherwise, on the said pieces of Ground, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any claim there may be.—Dated this 12th day of May 1864.
KELLY AND HORE, Purchaser's Solicitors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that LUXUMON MANICKJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, has contracted to sell two pieces of the Hilly Ground, called Colwadee, containing about 3304 square yards, one piece of Hill known as Pankhal, containing 930 square yards, one piece of Caswal, containing about 1480, and one piece of Catay containing about 1881 square yards, all situate, lying, and being, at Worlee, without the Fort of Bombay. Any and all persons having any claim by way of Mortgage, Inheritance or otherwise, on the said several pieces of Ground or any of them, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any claim there may be.—Dated this 12th day of May 1864.
KELLY AND HORE, Purchaser's Solicitors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that MOROBA JUGONATH, and LUXUMON MANICKJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, have contracted to sell one piece of hilly Ground, called Pankle, containing about 2311 square yards, one piece of hilly Ground, called Nurachа Donger, containing about 1975 square yards, and one piece of hilly Ground, called Beechacha Badvo, containing about 1861 square yards, all situate, lying, and being, at Worlee, without the Fort of Bombay. Any and all persons or person having any claim by way of Mortgage, Inheritance, or otherwise, on the said several pieces of ground or any of them, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any claim there may be.—Dated this 12th day of May 1864.
KELLY AND HORE, Purchaser's Solicitors.

HOUSE AND LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY (LIMITED).—At a Special General Meeting of the House and Land Investment Co., (Limited) which was held at the Office of the Company, No. 11 A. M. on WEDNESDAY the 11th May:—Present—H. Brooke, Esq., in the Chair; Messrs. Thomas Diver, James Dodds, R. T. Price, Jerome Burns, Pestonjee Burjorjee, A. C. Brice, Jules Siegfried, E. W. Flower, F. Vis, T. Bhay, T. T. Roe, and Lewis Gonsalves.

The Advertisement convening the meeting having been read, the following particulars were communicated by the Secretaries and Treasurers to the meeting.

The total number of Shares subscribed for, and paid upon is 543, representing a Capital of Rs. 10,86,000. When the Second Call is duly collected, the paid up Capital will be Rs. 3,25,800; of this Rs. 1,08,2.0 are as yet due to the Company.

The third call of Rs. 300 per share due on the 2nd of this month will produce Rs. 1,62,900, and when collected will leave about 2 lacs with which to proceed with buildings.

On account of Rs. 2 50,000 (the cost of the Malabar Hill Estate) Rs. 1,00,0.0 have been paid, and Rs. 90,000 remain at interest.

About Rs. 12,000 have been expended in levelling the land for 24 building plots on Malabar Hill Estate, but above 2,000 brat of earth have yet to be raised, and will be used in the construction of the Bungalows which are only delayed for want of funds.

Three Iron frame Bungalows are on their way to this country for erection on Malabar Hill Estate, and a fair tender has been received to construct a stone and timber tiled roof Bungalow on the same property.

The great advance in rents shows the necessity for active measures being taken to supply residences; and there is no doubt that any Bunkars of moderate cost will return the Company handsome dividends.

To avoid the necessity of the Directors enforcing the payment of further calls as quickly as otherwise may be required, powers are proposed to be taken to mortgage such of the Company's property as can be so treated. Negociations to this effect have been opened with Messrs. Remington & Co. as Agents of the Land Mortgage Bank of India, and the resolution now proposed is to give the Directors the powers to conclude such an arrangement.

The Sale to Admiral Isaac has to be built upon, or the Company will continue to lose the Rs. 100 per month at which it stands to the Company.

The following resolution was then proposed by Dr. T. Diver, seconded by R. T. Price, Esq., and carried unanimously—

"That the Directors of the Company shall be at liberty, from time to time as they may think fit, to sell, mortgage, lease, or let for the benefit of the House and Land Investment Company, all or any portion or portions of any lands, buildings, or premises which the Company may, for the time being, hold or possess, and upon such terms and subject to such conditions as they may think fit."
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Bombay, 11th May 1864. Secretaries and Treasurers.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS

MAY	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
12	Malta (s)	.....	Suez April 28.
	Maharaj (s)	..... Thearle	Surat May 11.
	Victoria (s)	..... Nacoda	Surat May 11.
	Coringa (s)	..... Atkinson	Kurrachee May 10.

DEPARTURES.

MAY	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
12	Algiers	..... Buchanan	...Liverpool.
	Lady Amherst	..... Nacoda	....Zanzibar.
	Elphinstone (s)	..... Hyde	..... Mar.
	Kurrachee (s)	..... Cottier	..Kurrachee and Persian Gulf.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per B. C. & S. N. Co.'s Steamer *Maharaj*, from Surat.—Mr. C. M. Ksir; Captain and Mrs. L. Estrange; Mr. L. S. Thomas; Mr. Scott; Mr. McWhite; and 234 natives.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per British Ship *Hannibal*, from Liverpool.—On March 17th in a very severe Hurricane lost Rudder and Topsails, also one man drowned, in latitude 29-20 S., longitude 45-36 E.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Barque *Colonel Ledyard*, C. H. Wells, bound to Moulmein.
Ship *Harvest Home*, A. Dicky, bound to Moulmein.
Ship *Montrose*, P. McIntyre, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *Otago*, A. Masterton, bound to Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer *Maharaj*, for Surat.
Steamer *D'Jeddah*, for Aden Juddah and Suez.
Ship *John Stewart*, for China.
Ship *Queen of the Mercy*, for Liverpool.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 12TH.

Brown, Lieutenant H. C., Royal Artillery, on leave, from Kirkee.
Stevenson, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Baroda.
Buxton, Lieutenant H. S., Bengal Army, on duty, from England.
Gordon, Major, Staff, on leave, from Poona.
Naylor, Captain C. E., Staff, on leave, from England.
Estrange, Captain L., Staff Corps, on leave, from Broach.
Donovan, Colonel, 33rd Regiment, on leave, from Poona.
Lowe, Major D. C., 17th Lancers, on leave, from Secunderabad.
De Vere, Ensign A. M., 90th Foot, to join, from England.
Worgman, Major T., 6th Dragoons, on duty, from England.
Nonrice, Lieutenant H. B., 3rd Light Cavalry, on leave, from Poona.
Whylock, Surgeon W., Staff, on duty, from England.
Newnham, Cornet T. J., 6th Dragoons, to join.
Hodgson, Captain S., 2nd M. Light Cavalry, to join, from England.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 12TH.

Bell, Lieutenant Colonel H. W., Royal Engineers, on duty, to Poona.
Searle, Captain G. A., Public Works, on sick leave, to Europe.
Wood, Ensign E. G. P., 103rd Regiment, on duty, to Neemuch.
Carthew, Ensign, 33rd Regiment, on duty, to Poona.
Gordon, Major, Staff, on leave, to Poona.
Leacock, Lieutenant F. S., Sappers and Miners, on leave, to Poona.
Whylock, Surgeon W. C., Staff, on leave, to Calcutta.
Wilson, Captain, Jacob's Rifles, to rejoin, to Jacobabad.
Boydon, Ensign W., 101st Regiment, to join, to Rawel Pindee.
Law, Captain E., 101st Regiment, on sick leave, to Neemuch.
Miles, Captain T., 17th Lancers, on sick leave, to Secunderabad.
Newnham, Cornet T. J., 6th Dragoons, to join, to Poona.
Knight, Captain F. W., Staff Corps, to join, to Kurrachee.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

Bombay Castle, 7th May 1864.

The following promotions are made subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Medical Establishment.

Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals F. S. Arnott, M.D., C.B. (holding the temporary rank of Inspector General) to be Inspector General of Hospitals from 13th February 1864, vice Mackenzie retired.

Surgeon Major D. Costelloe M.D. (holding the temporary rank of Deputy Inspector General) to be Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals from 13th February 1864, vice Arnott promoted.

Senior Assistant Surgeon Charles James Sylvester, M. D., to be Surgeon from 13th February 1864, vice Costelloe promoted.

Bombay Castle, 9th May 1864.

Assistant Surgeon A. Adey is allowed a furlough to Europe for six months without pay, on private affairs.

Bombay Castle, 11th May 1864.

Under the authority of the Government of India, Native Commissioned Officers of Infantry will be placed in Classes and on the following rates of Pay including Batta at the Cantonment rate:—

Subadars	two at	Rs. 100	a month.
,,	two ,,	89	,,
,,	four ,,	67	,,
Jemadars	four ,,	55	,,
,,	four ,,	80	,,

One of the Subadars will, as at present, hold the post of Subadar Major, with the additional allowance of Rs. 25 a month.

Native Officers will be promoted to the superior rates of pay by Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief on recommendations by Regimental Commanding Officers founded, as promotions are at present, on considerations of efficiency and seniority combined.

This Order has effect from the 1st instant.

No. 240 of 1861. The following promotions are made subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Medical Department.—Assistant Surgeon Charles James Sylvester, M.D., to be Surgeon.

2nd Bombay Regiment N. I. (Grenadiers).—Lieutenant (Captain in the Staff Corps) James Torrington Newall, to be Captain on the Cadre of the above Regiment, from 29th April 1861, vice Captain (Major in the Staff Corps) A. H. Curtis, deceased on the 25th idem.

General List.—Ensign Charles Frederick Hughes to be Lieutenant.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 11th May.

The undermentioned officers have passed the required examination in the native language:—

Hindoostanee—Staff Test.

Cptain J. H. Reynolds, 17th Regiment N. I.; Cornet G. R. Hodgson, 3rd Dragoon Guards.

Staff Assistant Surgeon Barker, is directed to do duty with Her Majesty's 6th Inniskilling Dragoons.

NAVAL.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay Marine, 12th May.

Mr. Robert G. Westbrook, is appointed 2nd Officer of the steamer *Victoria*.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Bombay Castle, 11th May 1864.

Assistant Surgeon Fleming has been appointed temporarily to the medical charge of the Guzerat Bheel Corps and to the vaccinating duties of Rewa Kanta and the punch Mahals, during the absence of Assistant Surgeon Adey on sick certificate.

Mr. J. Macfarlan, Second Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Dharwar, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate under the Code of Criminal Procedure in the Dharwar District.

Mr. Framjee Pestonjee, Mamlutdar of Dharwar, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 1st class, and with powers, under Section XXXVIII. of the Criminal Code Procedure, in the Dharwar District from the 1st March 1864.

Mr. J. Macfarlan, Second Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Dharwar.

Mr. H. M. Grant, Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Tanna and Rutnagherry, is allowed leave of absence for fifteen months to proceed to Europe, under Section XI. of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

Mr. I Dracup to be Hoozoor Deputy to the Collector and Magistrate of Sattara.

Mr. E. T. Richardson to be Hoozoor Deputy to the Collector and Magistrate of Rutnagherry.

Rao Bahadoor Rutnchchhac Oomiasunker, District Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Ahmedabad, is transferred temporarily, for duty as District Deputy Collector and Magistrate in the Surat Collectorate.

Mr. J. R. Arthur, Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, is allowed leave of absence for six months, to proceed to Europe, under Section XIV. of the Civil Service Absentee Rules.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon P. C. De Souza is permitted to resign the Government service from the 11th May 1864.

Lieutenant Mant, R. E., now employed at Mount Aboo and Deesa, to be designated Special Assistant Engineer in charge Mount Aboo and Deesa.

Lieutenant Maunder, R. E., now employed at Kaira, to be designated Executive Engineers Kaira Districts.

The furlough granted to the Reverend F. Gell by Notification dated 13th February 1864, may be treated as furlough in India.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Benares*, will be closed TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 14th inst., at 7 o'clock A. M. An after packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps) until 8 o'clock A. M.

Registered Letters will be received until 6 P. M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's Steamer *China*, will be closed TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 13th Instant, at 6 o'clock P.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A. M. of the 14th.

Letters, &c., for Australia will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

CALENDAR—MAY, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter, Friday	13th.....	11h.	12m. P. M.
Full Moon, Saturday	21st.....	6h.	14m. P. M.
Last Quarter, Saturday	28th.....	2h.	12m. P. M.

Days.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even	Evening Gun-fire.
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Fri.	13 Old May Day.	5 27	6 25	3 43	4 12	
Sat.	14 Mars sets 1.50 P.M.	5 27	6 25	4 46	5 21	
Sun.	15 Penticost. — Whit Sunday.	5 27	6 26	5 55	6 26	
Mon.	16 Jupiter rises 6.17.	5 26	6 26	6 59	7 31	
Tues.	17 Jupiter sets 11.26.	5 26	6 26	7 59	8 24	
Wed.	18 Saturn rises at 3. 2.	5 26	6 27	8 46	9 7	
Thur.	19 St. Dunstan.	5 25	6 27	9 28	9 49	

Time—9h. 9m. Sat. 7. 14th May 1864.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	May 5	KURRACHEE	May 4
AGRA	April 30	LAHORE	May 4
ALLAHABAD	May 5	LONDON	Apr. 18
AUSTRALIA	Feb. 26	MAURITIUS	April 6
ALEXANDRIA	May 3	MADRAS	May 7
BANGALORE	May 6	MALTA	April 9
CALCUTTA	May 5	MEERUT	May 6
CAPE	Mar. 3	OUDH	May 4
CEYLON	Apr. 30	PUNJAUB	Mar. 27
COCHIN	April 23	PENANG	April 25
DELHI	April 30	RANGOON	5
FRANCE	April 5	SUEZ	Apr. 28
HONGKONG	April 15	SINGAPORE	April 23

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1864.

IT can hardly be alleged that the grievances of officers of the Indiain Army have been willfully disregarded by the English Parliament, No subject has been more frequently discussed of late years in both Houses; and the main difficulty which impedes a settlement of the question really is the perplexity caused by the infinite variety of details in the amalgamation of the armies. We can well believe that Sir Charles Wood speaks with perfect honesty when he says:—"I solemnly declare that these questions connected with the Indian Army have cost me more time and trouble ten times over than all the rest of Indian affairs put together." The fact is that, when the rights of Indian officers, as guaranteed by Parliament, come under discussion, there can be no more intricate questions than those affecting the promotion, the pay, and the retiring allowances of a body of some five or six thousand officers. It is unfair to blame Sir Charles Wood as the author of all the injuries, real or supposed, inflicted on Indian officers by the amalgamation, or to speak of him as if he only at last grudgingly conceded some of their rights to those officers lest by their continual coming they should weary him. We maintain that the Secretary of State has conscientiously endeavoured to carry out a decree of Parliament which assigned to him a very unpleasant duty. Whether amalgamation was a wise or a foolish measure, was not a question for him to discuss; his business was to see that it was effected with as little injury as possible to the rights of individuals, which in all such cases must suffer from a revolutionary change. The English Ministry, without doubt, were persuaded that in the arrangements they made for the organization of the new army they acted for the best and did all in their power to give effect to the Parliamentary guarantee. Our own impression is that they were completely bewildered by the mass of memorials and protests which were heaped on their devoted heads; and, if we wanted evidence that they were almost frightened out of their wits by the dissatisfaction their reforms had created, we have it in the remarkable liberality they showed in dealing with the officers of the Indian Navy when that service was abolished. It seemed in this case that the general determination at home was to err on the side of being too generous instead of leaving the slightest opening for the suspicion of a grievance. The misfortune of the Indian army is to have been the first of the local services subjected to the unpleasant experiment of absorption or amalgamation. It will certainly take time and trouble to redress grievances of which the peculiarity is that they have no common character, but that each individual has some special injuries for which he seeks reparation. Even where the guarantee given by Parliament has been clearly infringed, as in the case of the withholding of promotion to which officers were entitled, it is not easy to suggest any equitable remedy. The Staff Corps cannot now be abolished; and, while Sir Charles Wood admits that the recommendations of the Royal Commissioners must be carried out, neither he nor Colonel Sykes seems to see how the illegalities acknowledged to exist can be removed. The gist of Sir Charles Wood's speech is:—"I will do what "I can, but I really do not see my way towards "redressing these grievances;" and with this Indian officers must be content until some genius arises capable of solving the innumerable difficulties of one of the most puzzling questions ever submitted to an English Government.

THE following is taken from our *Overland Summary* of this day:—

There has been much passionate controversy in Bombay respecting a charge brought by the *Times of India* against Mr. E. I. Howard, the Director of Public Instruction for the Bombay Presidency, that that gentleman has used the opportunity given him by his official position to force into circulation in the Government schools a set of inferior school-books compiled by himself or under his direction. It is further alleged that Mr. Howard has fixed an extravagantly high scale of prices for these books, and that, retaining the copyright in his own hands, he is now "retiring with a fortune filched, by these discreditable means, from the needy and depressed "scholars entrusted to his care by a too confiding Government." In answer to these accusations, Mr. Howard has filed a plaint in the High Court to recover damages from the *Times of India* for the libel on his character, and has published a temperate memorandum (to justify himself to the community) explaining what is the real state of matters with reference to these books. He admits that he has received in four years the sum of £450 in all (not a very splendid "fortune") from his publishers as profit on the sale of his books. But he points out that in the first instance the books were prepared by him for the pupils of the Government schools without any thought of money to be made out of them, and that, so long as their circulation was confined to such schools, the proceeds of the sales barely covered the cost of publication. But the books became so popular that they were taken in large numbers by the outside public, and were introduced into the Central Provinces, the Punjab, and Oude, by the Directors of Public Instruction in those provinces. The large circulation which the books thus gained through their own merits alone, for of course the Director of Public Instruction in Bombay could have no official influence outside his own schools, enabled Mr. Howard to greatly improve the books and still sell them at the old price to the Government schools. The result is that these schools get better books than any one else could supply them with at the same price, and that Mr. Howard has an increasingly valuable copyright to which the Bombay Government can lay no shadow of a claim. The Government not only makes no such claim, but has throughout known and approved Mr. Howard's conduct. The case cannot come on in the High Court before the autumn of the year, and Mr. Howard does not therefore forego his six months' visit to England, for which he had made arrangements before the attack on his honesty and good faith as a public man appeared in the newspapers. He leaves Bombay by to-morrow's steamer; and during his absence Sir Alexander Grant will act for him as Director of Public Instruction.

The personal dispute with Mr. Howard arose out of the revival of the old hostility between the secular Educationists of whom he is the chief in this Presidency and the Missionaries. When Sir John Lawrence was appointed Viceroy and Governor General, fears were expressed that his weak point would turn out to be the encouragement he had given in England to the men who would compass sea and land to make one proselyte, by coquetting with Exeter Hall. These fears are already proved to have been well founded. Not that Sir John Lawrence himself has been, or is likely to be, guilty of any indiscretion in this matter; but the Missionaries, delighted to find a man of his strong religious views at the head of the Government, have themselves taken the initiative, and opened an aggressive campaign of which the avowed object is to destroy "godless" colleges and schools and to appropriate for the pupils of the Missionaries themselves all the funds granted by the State for educational purposes out of the revenue paid by the taxpayers of India. There is nothing that the people of this country more readily resent than any kind of interference with their religion; and that they are already disquieted at the prospect of Missionary aggressions is made evident, if not by the recent murders of two Missionaries in succession in the Punjab, at least by the strong protest and remonstrance from the chief natives of Bombay which this mail takes home to Sir Charles Wood.

Such is the abundance of money in Bombay that, in spite of the high rates of discount which have ruled of late, the speculation in Bank shares and similar stock has been carried on to an extent unprecedented in this market, some shares having actually risen 20 to 30 per cent. in one day. This speculation is not, however, so wild as it seems, for the Banks in particular have made profits this last year which are really enormous, and will for the most part declare dividends larger than have ever been known before. So great is the general confidence in the usefulness and stability of these joint stock institutions that several new Companies have been successfully started. Of these the most ambitious is "The Financial Association of India and China," which numbers among its Provisional Directors many of the leading merchants and capitalists of the place, and which will be worked on the plan of the Credit Mobilier and similar successful associations in Europe. The Bank of India, one of the new Banks started last year, has already found it necessary to increase its capital, and the fact that the senior partner of the house of Forbes & Co. in Bombay, Mr. Willis, has become one of the Directors of this Bank, is taken to mean that here as in England the principal private Bankers will eventually find it a wise plan to amalgamate their business with that of some flourishing joint stock Bank. A new Bank, entitled "The Bombay "Presidency Bank (Limited)," has been established, Mr. A. C. Gumpert (partner in the firm of Messrs. A. H. Huschke and Co), Mr. Nowrojee Ardaseer Davur, and Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee Cama, being the promoters. These gentlemen, with Mr. Nowrojee Manockjee Wadia and Mr. Pestonjee Nowrojee Pochajee, form the Board of Directors, Mr. Gumpert being Chairman. The capital is £1,000,000, in 40,000 shares of £25 each, with power to increase to £2,000,000. There was a most eager enquiry for shares, more than 3,000 applications having been sent in, and the allotments have been made among a highly respectable list of shareholders. The shares are now quoted at 20 per cent. premium in the market. The Bank, while not neglecting exchange operations, will lay itself out chiefly for local discounts and deposits—much the same business as is done by the Bank of Bombay.

WE refer our readers to an interesting account of the terrible mishap which befell the steamer *Mandia* on her recent attempted voyage from Aden to Galle. Eye witnesses describe the vessel as a perfect wreck, without so much rigging left as would suffice to show her colours from. In addition to the loss of her masts and yards, the whole of the fittings of one side of the ship have been washed clear away.

The Messageries Imperiales steamer *Tigre*, which took on the unfortunate vessel's mails, reports having passed an English sloop of war in the Red Sea, with her engines disabled, but not requiring assistance.

The homeward bound steamers *Bengal* and *Carnatic*, and the Messageries boat from Calcutta, proceeded up the Red Sea crammed with passengers, and at a rough computation there could scarcely be less than 700 in the aggregate on board the three boats.

The *Governor Higginson*, which left Bombay for Jeddah on the 25th of April, had not arrived at Aden when the *Malta* left.

THE *Englishman* has heard that Bheema Rao he captor of Rao Sahib, to whom a small Jagheer was given, complained that the lands were mere waste and of no value whatever. The Governments has resolved to take the Jagheer back and give him money instead, much, to Bheema's disappointment.

THE Secretary of State, the same journal hears, has ruled that the independent Rajahs of India should not be allowed to retain more than a regulated number of troops, and that they should be supplied with an amount of ammunition annually fixed by Government.

THE following is from a Simla correspondent of the *Mofussilite*:—

"His Excellency the Viceroy reached Simla at 5 P. M., on 30th April, under a Royal Salute. Several of his Staff, the Council and Heads of Departments had preceded him, but as an exception you must include Sir Robert Napier and Colonel Blane, A. D. C.

"His Excellency attended Church on Sunday morning."

THE *Mofussilite* is glad to learn that the Calcutta dak will soon be conveyed to Meerut much quicker than it is at present, owing to the delay of sorting letters at Benares being done away with. "Regular Post office carriages in which the letters will be sorted *en route*, have been constructed, similar to those in use on all the lines in Great Britain and the Continent. The whole journey from Calcutta to Chowlah will be performed by rail."

THE *Lahore Chronicle* states that after "a very patient investigation which extended over twenty days, the Sessions Judge of Umballa, Sir Herbert Edwardes, has sentenced to death, Mahomed Shuffee, the Commissariat Contractor; Mahomed Jaffier, Lumberdar of Thanesur; and Yeeah Ally, Moolvie of the Sadikpore mosque, charged under Section 121, Chapter VI. of the Indian Penal Code, with abetting the waging of war against the Queen, and four others to transportation for life. The sentence has to come up to the Judicial Commissioner for confirmation or otherwise. The prisoners were defended by skilled lawyers retained at great expense, so they could not but have had a fair trial."

THE same journal understands "that on the line connecting Lahore and Umritsur the Punjab Railway authorities have, since February, been running a double-storied third class passenger carriage, made after the same pattern as some that have been working successfully on the Bombay and Baroda line, and have four others in running order, and three in progress towards completion. Each of these carriages, which are upon four wheels only, weigh about 7½ tons, and cost Rs. 3,000, while the ordinary carriages weigh about 6½ tons, and cost Rs. 2,800, but as the former carry 150 passengers in the upper and lower compartments and the others only 50, a double storied carriage does the work of three single ones.

"Among the advantages attending the new conveyances is that four of them weighing 29 tons will convey as many passengers as it would require twelve of the old pattern—weighing 76 tons—to accommodate, thus getting rid of a dead weight equal to nearly 47 tons, and having a more compact train, which consequently renders less engine power necessary.

"The new carriage has worked most successfully, the native passengers preferring it to the ordinary ones."

BOMBAY.

MR. J. F. ARMSTRONG, C. S., has assumed charge of his duties as acting Collector of Kurrachee.

SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON P. C. DE SOUZA is permitted to resign the Government service from the 11th instant.

THE banking house of Messrs. Masterman, Peters, Mildred, and Co., has been amalgamated with the Agra and United Service Bank.

A LECTURE on the Brahmo Somaj of Calcutta will be delivered by Mr. Shapoorji Edulji in the Hall of the Robert Money Institution, this evening, at 6 P.M.

MR. J. R. ARTHUR, Private Secretary to Government, has been allowed six months' leave to England, and proceeds by the mail-steamer to-morrow.

MR. BHASKER DAMODHUR has been appointed an Uncovenanted Assistant to the Revenue and Police Commissioner of the Southern Division.

WE are authorised to state that Mr. Karsandas Madhavadas, whose name was mentioned as a promoter of the Financial Association, was omitted from the Board of Provisional Directors at his own request.

WE read in a London paper that another vessel for the Bombay Shipping Company, has been launched from the building yard of Messrs. Rennie and Co. She is of about 1,000 tons burthen, and named the *Michael Scott*.

SIR MATTHEW SAUSSE, Chief Justice of the High Court, proceeds to England by the mail steamer *Benares* to-morrow on six months' leave of absence on urgent private affairs. Sir Joseph Arnould will officiate as Chief Justice during Sir Matthew's absence.

THE Bombay Government, on the recommendation of the Chief Justice of the High Court, have granted a good service pension to Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, late an Interpreter of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay. Mr. Nowrojee proceeds to England by the mail-steamer to-morrow.

SOME time ago a rich Hindoo merchant of Bombay sent to Mr. Forjett, late Commissioner of Police, a sum of Rupees 1,000 as a reward to be paid to those police constables and peons who exerted themselves in extinguishing a fire in the vicinity of his house. The matter was submitted by Mr. Forjett to Government, with his favourable recommendation, and they have authorized the distribution of the reward according to the wishes of the donor.

OUR *Overland Summary* (66 columns) is now ready for delivery. It contains all the Local and General intelligence of the fortnight, including a graphic account of the *Candia's* disaster in the recent cyclone off Socotra, and specially-written Market and Freight Reports. The *Bombay Price Current* will be published at noon to-day, and will give the latest and most accurate intelligence, specially prepared for this publication, of the Bombay Exchange, Import and Export, and Freight Markets.

THE following additional passengers proceeded yesterday by the B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer *Kurrachee*, Captain Cottier, to Kurrachee and Persian Gulf:—

FOR *Kurrachee*.—Mr. T. Wibben; Mr. C. Wibben; Mr. J. Dickson; and 90 natives.

THE amount of cotton arriving in the Mersey from India and China was never more plentiful than at present. Nearly 90,000 bales arrived there in the course of two days last week from Bombay and China ports, Shanghai, and Hong-Kong.—*Home News.*

COPIES of correspondence between the Ottoman and Persian governments, the Indian government, and the Foreign office, have just been published. The papers commence with a proposal from the India office to the Persian minister respecting a proposed line of telegraph through Persia to India; and the official documents close with a copy of a treaty between the Shah of Persia and the Sublime Porte for the establishment of the telegraph, with provisions for working the line when completed.—*Home News.*

THE following is a list of passengers proceeding by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Benares*, Captain Collett, to Aden and Suez, on the 14th instant:—

For Suez.—Sir Matthew R. Sausse, Kt., Chief Justice; Mr. Alexander H. Lee; Mr. and Mrs. Edward Howard; Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain; and Mr. A. H. Anderson.

For Marseilles.—Mr. and Mrs. R. White, and child; Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee; Mr. Ruttonjee Bomonjee; Mr. Nowrojee Bomonjee; Mrs. Pritchard, and child; Mr. Sorabjee Darashaw; Mr. Skilleter; Mr. Adey; Mr. Gwyther; Mr. Grant; Mr. Arthur, Bombay Civil Service; Colonel Donovan, Her Majesty's 33rd Regiment; and Mr. Cumming.

For Southampton.—Mrs. Ingle; Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Kinloch Forbes, and child, and a child of Colonel Dunstaville's; Mr. M. King; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Knight, and family; Major M. Battye; Mr. and Mrs. Gale, and child; Major Lowe; Mrs. L'Estrange, and two children; Mr. Belcher; Mr. and Mrs. Drynan, and child; Miss Gabouriel, and Dr. Arnott's four children; Captain and Mrs. Searle, and seven children; Don José de Mello, Lady, and two children; Mr. F. Chambers; Captain DeVitre; Messrs. W. and T. Orwell; Lieutenant Armitstead; Mr. Joynson; and Major Chambers.

WEEKLY MORTUARY RETURNS.—Cholera is, we regret to observe, again on the increase, the number of deaths from this epidemic being 235 against 197 in the week preceding, or an increase of 38. The deaths from small-pox have also been more numerous, the official return showing an increase of 22 deaths from this cause. We also regret to notice that the death rate from fever still continues very high, the numbers being 271 against 266 in the previous week. The total deaths from all causes were 715, against 635, being an increase of 80 on the previous week's returns. There were 11 deaths of Europeans, of whom 4 died of cholera. The state of the general health must, under these circumstances, be pronounced as very unsatisfactory; more particularly when it is considered that the mean of corresponding weeks in the preceding ten years shows a death rate from all causes of only 340 against 715—the latest return published.

EUROPEANS:		PARSEES:	
Cholera	4	Cholera	7
Small-pox	1	Small-pox	7
Measles	1	Fever	5
Other diseases	6	Other diseases	14
Accident	0	Accident	2
INDO-EUROPEANS:		JEWS:	
Cholera	0	Cholera	0
Fever	0	Small-pox	0
Other diseases	1	Fever	0
Accident	0	Other diseases	1
HINDOOS:		NATIVE CHRISTIANS:	
Cholera	192	Cholera	4
Small-pox	58	Small-pox	3
Fever	207	Fever	10
Measles	0	Other diseases	4
Other diseases	63	NEGRO AFRICANS:	
Accident & violence	1	Cholera	1
MUSSULMANS:		Small-pox	0
Cholera	21	Fever	1
Small-pox	21	Other diseases	1
Measles	0	UNKNOWN RACES:	
Fever	47	Cholera	6
Other diseases	24	Fever	1
Accident	0	Other diseases	2

SUMMARY OF CHIEF DISEASES.

	Deaths.	Mean.		Deaths.	Mean.
Cholera	235	52	Nervous system	7	12

ner last Monday (this day week) in the House of Lords. Lord Campbell made a motion in the Danish cause, which was in fact simply a subsidiary to a very remarkable speech from Lord Grey condemnatory of the conduct of the Government, and maintaining that had England assumed a more resolute attitude, and told the German powers that if they attempted to cross the Eider into Schleswig, they would be met not only by Danish, but by English and Swedish, troops,—(Sweden was anxious to act with us),—the Eider would never have been crossed, as Austria would not have dared to tempt an English fleet to the Adriatic, and Prussia would not have dared to act without her. I believe Lord Grey expressed the sterling feeling of the English nation, but Lord Russell and Lord Derby also expressed that morbid fear of war which appears now to overlay our sense of justice. Lord Russell, with a cold *nonchalance* and *naivete* that are not unusual with him when he feels that they agree with something in the temper of the English people, put it very plainly:—he said, when the English nation has just shown, by the mouth of Mr. Gladstone, such a comfortable balance in its Exchequer, it would be a thousand pities to diminish it by costly—he did not say but he partially meant—*justice*. Every one felt there was a charming candour here; if we are rich, we can't afford to sacrifice our bright prospects; if we are poor, we can't afford to deepen our gloomy prospects;—so whether we are rich or poor we can never afford justice. I have heard it said, however, that Lord Russell expressed exactly what numbers feel, who would be *more* inclined to go to war if we were less prosperous than we are. The warm sunshine of prosperity is so absorbing that we feel less for our suffering neighbours than we should do if we were suffering bitterly ourselves.

Today Duppel will be taken before the Conference commences its deliberations, and then the Germans will be *de facto* possessors of all Schleswig. They will certainly refuse to give it back to Denmark except on conditions that Schleswig-Holstein becomes a single State, and as a single State is represented in the German Diet, and put under its protection. This would be worse (as I said a fortnight ago) for Denmark than the absolute loss of both Schleswig and Holstein, as the German element in the monarchy would constantly be exercising a disturbing influence on the affairs of the Danes proper. *Possibly* France and England may make conditions for the annexation of the Northern (Danish) half of Schleswig to Denmark proper, and allow only the Southern half to be united with Holstein under the name of Schleswig-Holstein, so that the "permanent union" would only apply to the Germanized part of the Duchy. But this is quite the *most* anybody hopes, in the Danish interest, from the Conference; and whether the Danes would accept, if the Germans concede it, without compulsion, is very doubtful.

Since the resignation of Mr. Stansfeld the Government has suffered another personal defeat in the vote of want of confidence,—it amounted to that—last Tuesday, on Mr. Lowe, the Vice-President of the Board of Education. Mr. Lowe has made both himself and his department exceedingly offensive to the country in general, though he has certainly introduced a great reform into it. His great talents, his greater want of judgment, his tutorical schoolmasterish manner, originally acquired at Oxford (where he was an eminent "coach"), somewhat brutalized by his Australian career, and rendered rather more offensive and self-confident than it would otherwise be by his command of the columns of the leading journal, have rendered him long an object of great dislike to the House, as well as to the country trustees of schools throughout the Kingdom; and his resignation in consequence of this defeat will "lighten the ship" even more decisively than the previous victim Mr. Stansfeld, who, indeed, like Jonah, was sacrificed rather to Tory superstition than to Tory dislike. Mr. Lowe's successor has not yet been chosen, nor is any name officially rumoured. The selection of Mr. W. E. Forster, the member for Bradford, a very able man who has devoted himself specially to the Education question, would strengthen the Government with the Radical party, but I doubt whether Mr. Forster has enough respect for the Government to join it. He knows that, next Session at latest, it will, in all probability, give way to the Tories,—and no one perhaps will be very eager to join a Government about sinking, ship. Mr. Childers, the member for Pontefract, who is an able person, really representing less Pontefract than the views of the Australian Colonies, in which he has long resided, has succeeded Mr. Stansfeld as Junior Lord of the Admiralty.

Since I wrote last the *sensibilities* of the English people have been divided between two great objects,—the Budget and Garibaldi,—and both have been received with the most flattering cordiality, the one perhaps as the complement of the other. Feeling that the Budget is a peace budget and so far selfish, they make up for it by great enthusiasm for oppressed nationalities in the person of Garibaldi. They have had a little share in both spectacles, having been present in the House of Commons on the night of the greatest of our public annual transactions,—and had a good private gaze at Garibaldi on the occasion of his visit to Alexander Herzen, the great Russian exile and revolutionist, and editor of that seditious organ the *Kolokol* (or Bell). Which of the two great subjects of the last fortnight stirs the tenderest emotions in the hearts of the English people, it might be hard to say. The "great unwashed" care most for Garibaldi, and being taxed only indirectly, probably very little for Mr. Gladstone's financial proposals, but the middle classes here undoubtedly felt a fonder interest during the last ten days in the subject of income tax, sugar duties, and fire insurance, than even in the great Italian patriot.

The Budget was taken last Thursday week and the House was crowded from floor to ceiling. Mr. Gladstone, with his usual art fascinated every one, not merely with his subject but his form of presenting it. Figures have a *moral* flavour as they issue from his mouth, and may be said almost to furnish him new shades of a power for what has been called "word painting." With a precision of articulation in separating word from word that speaks unmistakeably of Oxford, and yet a certain breadth or sometimes almost a *burr* in vowel-sounds that so unmistakeably suggests Lancashire and commerce, he combines all the qualifications for a great financial speech. You have the feeling that he is absolutely in his element, which one had too with the financial speeches of the late Sir Robert Peel, and in the masterly Treasury speeches of the late Mr. James Wilson,—but I think fully at any time either with the late Sir Cornewall Lewis or with Mr. Disraeli. You have also the feeling that besides being in his true element in finance, Mr. Gladstone adds something rare of finish and delicacy to it which no other Financier ever added before, and I do not wonder, therefore, at all that his Budget speeches are extremely popular. He spoke for three hours without any hesitation, without ever taking up a wrong paper, or fumbling for the right one, and with a tact for making points of *interest* to the House of Commons, and relieving the tedium of accounts with playful personal allusions, that carries everything before it. And what is more, his Budget is not in any one particular a crotchetty Budget. He showed a surplus of £2,570,000. He took a penny off the Income-tax, which is always popular;—a relief which takes effect this year only to the extent of £800,000; he reduced the sugar duties on an average by 4s. a cwt. by which he will lose this year £1,530,000; he proposes to reduce experimentally the duty on fire assurances—on mercantile stocks in trade. The farming stocks in trade are already completely exempted one half,—a *political* step which he would not have taken had not the duty been very foolishly condensed by a resolution of the House of Commons some years ago;—and he makes a few trifling alterations in the license law,—thus disposing of

Income Tax	£	800,000
Sugar Duties	,,	1,330,000
Fire Insurance Duties	,,	192,000
License Duties	,,	10,000
	£	2,332,000

leaving himself a margin of £238,000 for the year. A few of the Tories have since attacked him for not reducing the malt duties, but they were utterly defeated by 347 to 99. A few of the Liberals had also assailed him for not substituting a uniform rate for the present scale of the sugar duties,—a position economically quite indefensible, and also helplessly weak, being defeated by 133 to 17. Mr. H. B. Sheridan will lead a third attack on the mode proposed by Mr. Gladstone for reducing the fire insurance duties, and he has perhaps *more* chance of success than the others; but the point is immaterial and he will not much embarrass Mr. Gladstone even if he succeeds. I think his proposal very much less sound than that of the Government. On the whole for once Mr. Gladstone has avoided crotchets and (granting a peace budget at all) has outlined as good and simple a scheme as it was possible for any Financier to present for the reduction of taxation.

No one wonders at the enthusiastic reception of Garibaldi who has seen that wonderful man, and yet it is curious, that so conservative a set as the English aristocracy should unite with the working men in petting and making much of him. The English people sympathize with attempted revolution, the aristocracy only with completed revolution. I do not know what you will read in all the papers of the simple kingliness of Garibaldi's mien, and the sweetness of his manner towards the dirty crowds that have united in shaking hands with him; but I will only tell you the chief element in his expression of countenance as it struck me was that of the commander of an army. Of a man who is more at home in battling with the elements, and who uses human instruments with the perfect confidence with which a commander in a storm uses them, rather than of a king of *men* in the sense of one who is used to study the faces of men and to command the avenues to human influence. There is no political line in his face,—it is all sweet unmeasured trust, and the sort of calm resolve of a man accustomed to deal with powers the force of which he may out-general, but cannot hope to influence by any tact or dexterity of appeal. His face is not the face of a man of judgment, as we understand judgment in human affairs, but rather of a man of *inspirations*. He visited Herzen, the great Russian rebel and conspirator, in company with Mazzini, and very likely more dangerous characters of the same kind, and I thought as I saw the group issuing from Mr. Herzen's house, how much some of the Continental despots would give to annihilate the whole group at one blow. Garibaldi has delighted us all by declaring himself on the Danish side, to which no doubt his instincts as a sailor, no less than as a lover of liberty, lead him. The German revolutionary party tried to get hold of him and elicit some sympathy for the cause of Schleswig-Holsteiners, but he has bitterly disappointed them.

I had almost forgotten to call your attention to the victory of the Indian officers over Sir Charles Wood in the debates of Thursday night last. He has admitted that many officers who were not on the Staff have a grievance in not being promoted so fast as they would have been upon the amalgamation of the Company's and Royal Armies, and also that the Government had promised that their position should *not* be worse for the amalgamation. How he intends to compensate them we do not yet know, probably by some increase of the retiring pension.

MILITARY LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

LONDON, 13TH APRIL.

THERE has for some time been no doubt that agents of the Federal Government have been making vigorous efforts to obtain recruits in Ireland. Emboldened by the impunity which the cowardice or partiality of a weak ministry has permitted them to enjoy, the Yankees have now begun to try and obtain men in Scotland. Both at Dundee and Aberdeen have they been exerting themselves. In the former town they have, it is said, offered a bounty of £100, and in the latter they have been endeavouring to persuade soldiers to desert. In one instance—that of a drummer of the 78th Highlanders—they were successful. The same agents attempted to persuade another man—also a drummer in the 78th Highlanders, to desert but failed. We are glad however to learn that Lord Lyons has been instructed to make urgent representations to the authorities at Washington concerning the seven Irishmen who were first drugged and then forced into the United States Army at Boston.

On the 4th of April a series of experiments with the Armstrong and Whitworth cannon were commenced at Shoeburyness. These experiments, it is supposed, will not be concluded within the next three months as 3000 rounds are to be fired from each, at every range, with every sort of projectile and against every sort of defence. Moreover, the guns are finally to be subjected to the test of increasing charges of powder till they burst. Three 70-pounder Armstrong breech-loaders, three ditto muzzle-loaders, and three 70 pounder Whitworth muzzle-loaders have been despatched from Woolwich to Shoeburyness for trial, but the experiments of which we speak are being carried out with the following guns:—Seven Armstrong 12-pounder muzzle-loaders, three Armstrong 12-pounder breech-loaders, and three Whitworth 12-pounder muzzle-loaders. It may be premised that the Whitworth 12-pounders have an extra coil at the breech, which, however, makes them 20 per cent. heavier than the Armstrong gun of the same calibre. At the recommendation of the Ordnance Select Committee Mr. Whitworth has also made a vent through the breech as well as in the cascable. Should, however, the cascable vent be used any danger from pieces driven out by the explosion is guarded against by the addition of a tube. It is wished that the details of the experiments should be kept secret, but the following particulars have notwithstanding found their way into the papers. On the first day's firing the guns were laid point blank at three cross heads for range only. For the 12 pounder breech loading Armstrong the charge was 1¼ lbs., and the projectile a lead coated shot; for the Whitworth the charge was 1¼ lbs., and the projectile the mechanical hexagonal shot; for the Armstrong muzzle-loader shunt gun the charge was 13 lbs. and the projectile the brass button shot. The result showed that the Whitworth gave the best range and the Armstrong breech-loader the worst. The following day and on other days practice was carried on at a target 9 feet by 9 feet, divided into squares of 1 foot by 1 foot, with a small bull's eye painted in the centre of one of the squares. At 200 and 300 yards the Whitworth had a decided superiority, the ten shots fired striking the bull's eye each time, the Armstrong muzzle-loader beating the Armstrong breech-loader. At 400, 500, 600 and 700 yards the Whitworth was beaten by the Armstrong muzzle-loader, and was about, on the whole, matched by the Armstrong breech-loader. At 800 and 900 yards the Whitworth would appear to have regained its superiority, but did not much surpass its competitors except in the matter of the flatness of its trajectory. In this particular the Whitworth was best, the breech-loading Armstrong next, and the muzzle-loading shunt Armstrong the worst. At the 700 yards range shunt shell were fired. The breech-loading shell measured 9 inches in length, the Whitworth 10¼ in. and the shunt shell 9 in.

While on the subject of shooting I may as well give the results of a trial which took place in February last at Woolwich, under the superintendance of the National Rifle Association Committee, and which have only just been published. The object of the trial was to test the comparative merits of Whitworth's, Rigby's, Henry's, and Phelp's rifles. The following figures express the results:—

	Range.	Mean radial deceration.	Total.
Whitworth	500 yds.	·54 ft.	2·37 ft.
	1000 yds.	1·83 ft.	
Rigby	500 yds.	·78 ft.	2·61 ft.
	1000 yds.	1·89 ft.	
Henry	500 yds.	·47 ft.	3·22 ft.
	1000 yds.	2·85 ft.	
Phelps	500 yds.	·70 ft.	3·77 ft.
	1000 yds.	3·07 ft.	

I mentioned in my last that I feared that the new Musketry Regulations would render it more difficult for a soldier to become a marksman than formerly. Experience has confirmed me in that opinion. At short ranges though a miss pulls a man down considerably yet, from a centre counting 3 and a bull's eye 4 he does not find it difficult to obtain the 36 points requisite as a qualification for promotion into the 2nd class; but 700 yards and upwards the target being 2 feet narrower the task becomes very difficult.

The army has just suffered a great loss in the death of Colonel Bingham, Deputy Adjutant General of the Royal Artillery, who died at Brighton on the 7th April, of carbuncle. He was equally distinguished for his efficiency as an officer and his virtues as a private individual, to which fact the Duke of Cambridge took opportunity of alluding at a recent meeting of the "Officers' Daughters' School Association."

The social evil in its connection with the army still continues to engage the attention of military newspapers. The *Army and Navy Gazette* of the 9th April compares our system with that prevailing in the French army. It appears that we, in the predecessors of the latter the disease which decimates the effective strength of our regiments. It was the French army of Charles VIII. which on its return from Naples brought with it that plague which subsequently killed Francis I. and Louis XIV. The *Army and Navy Gazette* strongly advocates the necessity of recognising and controlling that evil which we cannot abolish, and relates an anecdote showing that such a course has not been inconsistent with the strictest Christianity. General Bedeau was regarded as quite a saint, and always displayed the most conspicuous piety. Notwithstanding this no sooner was he appointed to the command of the army in Algeria than he set about measures which would render the evil as innocuous as possible. The first step he took was to send a committee of officers to Spain in order to select a body of healthy courtezans. The *United Service Gazette* likewise urges the matter on the attention of the authorities.

Besides that of Colonel Bingham the following deaths have occurred within the last fortnight, namely Lieutenant General Mansell, Colonel of the 68th Regiment and an old Peninsular officer, and Lieutenant Colonel Burer. The latter officer in early life was employed with an Austrian Corps and saw much service, especially at Kloster Eberach. He was subsequently engaged in Egypt, at Copenhagen, in Portugal (in 1808), at Walcheren and in the Peninsular. His first commission is dated 1797 and his last 1817. In 1827 he retired on half-pay. I ought to have mentioned above that Colonel Wodehouse, R. A., will probably be Colonel Bingham's successor.

Doubtless you will extract in full the debate in the House on the grievances of Indian Officers, it will suffice therefore to say that Sir Charles Wood admitted that the Indians Officer were entitled to the most liberal, generous and handsome treatment, and mentioned that a scheme was now under consideration which was founded on the report of the Commission, and which would carry out all the recommendations contained in that report.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Malta*, Captain Hyde, with the English mails of the 11th and 18th ult., arrived in harbour yesterday morning at 4 o'clock. She left Suez at 10-15 P. M. on the 28th, and Aden at 3-15 A. M. on the 5th instant. The following is the

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

From Southampton.—Mr. S. Lawrence and wife; Messrs. H. Ferrar, S. Spencer, W. Watson, W. Trickett, and J. E. and E. T. Webber; Mrs. Thearle; Mr. W. Hexton; Mrs. Ellis; Messrs. G. Dixon, J. Fox, Mrs. and Miss Lynch; M. Warnford; Ensign De la Voye; Miss Matthew; Major Wirgman; Mr. Bell; Vet. Surgeon and Mrs. Poett; Mr. Latham; Mrs. Steel; and Mr. Ridings.

From Marseilles.—Captain Naylor, Mr. St. George; Mr. Mackie; Mr. Wrigley; Captain and Mrs. Hodgson, and Mr. Jaccard.

From Suez.—Mr. Jaffer Moladina and Mr. Cassom Soujee; Revd. Mr. Allen; M. Fachi and friend; Mrs. Masher, Maltzy, Janick, and Grinsley.

From Aden ex "Candia" from Aden en route to China, Calcutta, &c.—Sergeant and Mrs. Reed; Surgeon Whylock; Mr. Millett; Lt. Ruxton; Mr. Maxwell; Mr. Holberton; Mr. and Mrs. Aitken; Mrs. Mackellar and child; Mr. Sharpe; Mr. Wilson, Mr. Foster Mr. J. Kayner; Mr. R. Groves and Mr. G. Barker.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(From the Home News, April 11.)

Her Majesty held a Court on the 9th of April. Mr. Stansfeld has resigned his appointment as Junior Lord of the Admiralty. The office has been offered to Mr. Chichester Fortescue.

All the Powers who signed the treaty of 1852 have agreed to the Conference on Danish affairs, without armistice or basis. The Holstein Estates have protested against any decision imparing the rights of the Duchies.

The Conference is to meet in London on April 20. The Danish pelnipotentiaries have already arrived.

The Prussians have bombarded the town of Sonderborg without warning, killed many of the inhabitants, and destroyed a large amount of property. This outrage has been severely condemned in both Houses of the English Parliament.

Garibaldi made his public entry into London this day April 11, accompnied by a vast procession. He takes up his residence with the Duke of Sutherland, who has invited an assembly of the heads of all political parties to meet him in a few nights.

The Court of Common Council has resolved to present the freedom of the city of London to Garibaldi. Similar honours will be conferred upon him in Manchester, Birmingham, and other large towns. He has had long interviews with Mazzini and Karl Blind.

The Earl of Clarendon has been nominated on a private mission to Paris.

The financial statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer reduces the duties on sugar, and fire insurances, and the tea licenses, and takes off 1d. in the pound income-tax, making a total reduction of £3,000,000 and a half. In sugar the old classification is retained, except for low quality, and the reduction ranges from 3s. 4d. to 5s. 6d. per cwt.

The statement that the Hungarian troops had mutined before Fredericia has been reiterated in the Paris journals.

The formation of new insurrectionary Polish bands, and more sanguinary conflicts with the Russians, have been announced. Two ladies of rank have been arrested in Cracow for forming societies to nurse the sick and wounded.

Venetia has been placed in a state of siege. Warlike preparations are going forward both in Austria and Italy.

The election of the first chamber of the Danish Parliament has taken place. A majority of the members are favourable to the maintenance of the integrity of the kingdom.

Austria and Prussia, it is said, will demand at the Conference the union of the Duchies with Germany.

M. Drouyn de Lhuys has circulated a despatch explaining that France suggests an appeal to the opinions of the people of the Duchies, only in the event of the treaty being abandoned by the Conference.

The Confederates are said to be disarming Fort Sumter. Beauregard has been appointed commander of the army of the South-West. The Confederates are preparing to invade Kentucky. The Federals have occupied Alexandria, upon the Red River. Gold was at 68¾ in New York.

The Archduke Maximilian formally accepted the Mexican Crown on the 10th of April.

The Danish Ministry has been dissolved on account of party intrigues.

Mr. Cardwell, having succeeded the Duke of Newcastle as Minister for the Colonies, has been re-elected for Oxford.

There is no improvement in the Duke of Newcastle's health.

The appeal of the House of Lords in the Alexandra case has been dismissed with costs.

A motion for the production of the correspondence with the Confederate States respecting the removal of the British Consuls has been agreed to by the House of Lords.

Sir S. Northcote has given notice of a motion to ask to-night in the House of Commons when the report of the Royal Commission on Army Prize is likely to be completed and laid before the Government.

The following names appear in the obituary of the week:—

In her Majesty's Indian Army: Lieutenant C. W. Martin, Retired List, Madras Army—W. B. Taylor, Esq., Surgeon-General, Retired List, Bombay Army—Lieut.-Col. G. B. Aitchison, Retired List, Bombay Army.

Miscellaneous: The Countess of Gengall—Lieut.-Col. Gabriel Burer—T. P. Cooke—Mr. Alderman Neild—Colonel Charles Bingham—Admiral T. B. Clowes—Major R. W. Clerke.

(From the Home News, April 18.)

Captain Jervis moved in the House of Commons that the violation of the Parliamentary guarantee to the Indian army should be redressed as recommended in the report of the Royal Commissioners; but Sir Charles Wood having intimated his intention of bringing forward some measure, the motion was withdrawn.

The Prussians have traced another parallel before Duppel, and repulsed the Danes, who made a sortie to prevent the works. Many of the Danish batteries have been silenced. The bombardment has been continued with great violence.

Garibldi has visited Lord Palmerston, Earl Russell, and many other persons, and been everywhere received with enthusiasm. He has accepted an invitation for a *dejeuner* at the Reform Club. Preparations are making for his reception in the principal towns of the kingdom.

The Federal Diet have resolved to send a plenipotentiary to the Conference, and appointed Baron von Beust their representative.

The preliminary meeting of the members of the Conference will take place in London, on April 20.

France and England have agreed to propose an armistice.

The Danish plenipotentaries are instracted to refuse assent to a union of the two Duchies.

Austria is opposed to an appeal to universal suffrage in the Duchies. Prussia is willing to accept the decision of the Estates.

A reception by the Queen, that was to have taken place at Buckingham palace, has been postponed, in consequence of her Majesty's indisposition.

The 18th Hussars are under orders for India.

A motion by Lord R. Cecil condemning the mutilation of the reports of the Inspectors of Schools by the Committee of Council has been carried against Government by a majority of 101 against 93. In consequence of this vote, Mr. Lowe has resigned.

Mr. Chichester Fortescue has resigned the Under-Secretaryship of the Colonies, and is expected to be succeed Mr. Lowe.

Lord Duffering and Lord Wodehouse are spoken of for the vacant Under-Secretaryship of the Colonies.

The office of Junior Lord of the Admiralty has been declined by Mr. Baxter, and accepted by Mr. Childers, member for Pontefract.

The Federal House of Representatives have adopted a resolution against recognising a monarchy in Mexico.

Colonel Sykes has been elected chairman of the East India Company for the ensuing year.

An immense quantity of cotton has arrived at Liverpool from India and China.

Mr. Horsman has given notice of a motion that no new engagement should be entered into at the approaching Dissolution without being previously made known to Parliament.

Mr. Fenwick, Liberal, has been elected for Lancaster.

The Confederate General Forrest has made a successful raid into Kentucky. General Grant is expected to reappoint M'Clellan to a command. President Lincoln has issued a proclamation of amnesty with limitations.

Mr. Locke King's Bill for reducing the County Franchise to £10 has been thrown out in the Commons.

A public meeting has been held in London to thank Sir Moses Montefiore for his efforts to enfranchise the Jews in Morocco.

A motion for postponing the reduction of the sugar duties till the reduction of the malt duty shall have been considered has been negatived in the House of Commons.

The Swiss Federal Council have decreed the expulsion of Mazzini.

The Emperor of the French has received the minister of the Emperor of Mexico.

The Alexandra has been restored to her owners.

The Pontifical government is endeavouring to contract a loan of 40,000,000 francs in Paris.

A revolutionary movement is in progress in the Danubian Principalities.

The Middlesex magistrates have refused to appoint Roman Catholic chaplains to the gaols under their control.

Sir Robert Kane has resigned the Presidency of the Queen's College in Ireland.

The following names appear in the obituary of the week:—

In her Majesty's Indian Army: William Turnbull, Esq., Surgeon, Retired List, Madras Army.

Miscellaneous: Lieutenant-General Robert Christopher Mansel, K.H.—The Hon. and Rev. Fitzroy H. R. Stanhope—Mrs. Edward Ellice—Archdeacon France—Alaric A Watts, Esq.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

INDIAN OFFICERS

Captain Jervis [April 12], in rising to bring forward the question of which he had given notice, said he was aware how careful the House always was in entering upon subjects connected with the details of military affairs, so as not to interfere with the prenogatives of the Crown. The body of officers, however, to whose cause he wished to draw attention, were dealt with by his motion in their capacity of late servants of the East India Company. In consequence of a commitee which sat in that the House about a century ago promotion of these officers should be carried out. In 1794, when the officers of Bengal army were on a mercenary footing, a country complaining of their grievances, it was referred to the Board of Control, and the House undertook to see that justice should be done to them. In 1796 the Board of Control laid on the table the terms on which the East India Company were to be allowed to carry out the promotion and other advantages of that service, and the regulations put into force might be said to emanate from that House. Again, in 1832, when a committee inquired into the state of the East India Company's affairs, the organisation and administration of the Indian army was gone into most fully and carefully, and the organisation of 1796 was ordered to be continued. In 1858, when the administration of the Indian army was transferred to the Crown, the House was most careful to insist that these officers should retain the whole of the rights and privileges they possessed under the East India Company. Again, in 1860, when it was considered advisable that there should no longer be a local Indian army, the right hon. member for Oxfordshire insisted on a cause reiterating the pledge of 1858, and the House distinctly asserted on both those occasions that the instructions given to the East India Company for the protection of their officers should be carried out. It was therefore with no little astonishment that shortly after the passing of the final Act, the officers of the East India army found, by the despatch published by the Governor-General in Council that the whole of their privileges had been completely broken up. Through their officers they again memorialised the Indian Government, and for nearly two years they were unable to obtain any redress. At last the Secretary of State for India, who might say, on the recommendation of the House, appointed a commission to inquire whether the promises made in 1858 and 1860 had or had not been departed from. That commission, composed of some of the most able and eminent men in the country, after the most careful and anxious inquiry, decided that these engagements had been departed from; the report was made on the 9th of November last. Six months had since elapsed, and still petition after petition was presented praying for redress of grievances. The East India Company had been most anxious to carry out the very points insisted on by these gentlemen; but from the organisation which had been given to the army we might be said to be in contemplation of that House—which had been unable to do so. When the bill was brought in for stopping the recruiting of the Indian army, and the clause was inserted carrying out the pledge of 1858, a committee was appointed by the Secretary of State for India to inquire whether his proposals would be within the guarantees given by Parliament. That committee reported on the 30th of July, 1860. The right hon. gentlemen, in the fullest way he could, gave the pledge asked by the insertion of the clause; but the report pointed out that if he carried into effect his proposition it would be contrary to the pledge of Parliament. A committee was appointed to inquire into that report, but it could not interfere with the organisation of that army; if it did it would interfere with the pledges given by Parliament. It was time, then, that something should be done to allay the irritation felt by so many of these gentlemen. If they asked a body of honourable and gallant men to go into action and risk their lives, agreeing, for the senior officers, to no inducement to vacate in favour of their juniors and the juniors themselves must by law necessarily receive promotion. He maintained that such promotion was illegal and that there was not one of those captains so promoted who was entitled to the rank conferred upon him. Looking at the matter in a financial point of view, did this right hon. friend desire to have field officers performing the duties usually allotted to subalterns for that was the result of the measure? There were three modes of applying a remedy. The first method was to promote all those who had been superseded, who had remained in their regiments. He should be glad to find that plan adopted, although he had no doubt that it would be attended with great expense. He was of the same opinion as a noble lord who had said elsewhere that "the redress of India's wrongs must not be a question of money." He did not however, believe that the plan he had just mentioned would be the best one. Another plan applied to remedy the evil. It has been suggested to him that this might be done by throwing the whole of the officers, whether on the staff or in regiments, into the same list, and promoting the seniority. That mode would insure the stoppage of all further supercession, but it would break up entirely the regimental organisation, which contributed so much to the maintenance of harmony and good feeling not only among officers but also between the men. The third process was to replace in their regiments the staff officers who had enjoyed so many good things at the expense of their brethren, and to promote them in their turn. To those who have received staff appointments such a course would appear to be excessively repulsive; but those gentlemen would have no right to complain. They had had the solace of very good allowances, and they would be placed on precisely the same footing as before. Other grievances were complained of, and among them was the loss by the Indian officers of all the subscriptions paid by them in their regiments to a retiring fund. In some cases subscriptions for the last 20 years had been absolutely lost in this way by the single fiat of his right hon. friend, and he knew of no case in which as much as £20,000 was lost by one officer alone. It was said that a court of law had decided that these subscriptions to a retiring fund were illegal. Such a decision, he was aware, had been given; but he contended that the old law was not applicable to subscriptions paid out of a fund in order to an old officer to quit the service by adding to the means which he would otherwise possess. He hoped that his right hon. friend would look with an eye of sympathy upon the condition of officers who had had to submit to these frightful losses. It was a mere question of a little money, but if he would re-establish the regimental organisation there would be no occasion to give anything, for the regimental staff officers would contribute then just as they did before. Another ground of complaint had reference to the manner in which rank had been superseded. The commander-in-chief, in an order lately issued, said it had been ruled by the Indian Government that in every case of a regiment organised under the new sytstem—that system being, as the House must under stand, that the regiment was divided from its officers—the commandant, in virtue of his appointment, would command the regiment; the second in command would take rank next; the other officers would take precedence according to their army rank. The result was that where a junior officer on the Staff Corps was appointed to command the regiment, the senior officers were obliged to submit. The second in command would be similarly appointed from the staff. They would take rank before all the other officers, who had no redress unless the House interfered. As an instance to show how the plan worked, he might mention that in one regiment under the new organisation, out of the six officers, there was only one officer who had ever served in the regiment. Was it possible that in a regiment so circumstanced, with five strange officers unknown to the men, without any sympathy for them or any knowledge of each other, there could be any discipline, harmony, or good feeling? Then, again, the mess property had been taken away from the officers to whom it belonged and given to the officers of the new regiments. In a letter written by one officer, he complained bitterly, and with reason, of this, and said that a flower-vase which had cost him £25, and which he had given to his mess, was now, long with the other mess property, made over to six officers who might be strangers to the regiment. These Indian officers were far away, and it was difficult to secure a hearing for their appeal; but during 100 years, in 100 battles, with the assistance of a comparatively small proportion of the royal army, our Indian officers had struggled to maintain the honour and extend the dominion of the British Crown and they had added to the Crown an empire of 200,000,000 of people. (Hear hear.) During the mutiny the native armies of Madras and Bombay remained loyal, exept two Bengalee regiments in the Bombay army. If these armies had risen we should have been driven to the coast; and were not the men who commanded them therefore, deserving of some kind of consideration and sympathy? He hoped that the reasonable complaints of these officers would be listened to, and that justice would be done to them.

Sir C. Wood—I quite admit the importance of the subject which has been discussed in so temperate a manner by the hon. and gallant officer. There is, however not the least reason for supposing that we have been in any way disinclined to do justice to the officers of the Indian army. We have all along admitted that they are entitled not only to justice, but to the most liberal generous, and handsome treatment on the part of the Government. I have never denied that for a moment nor have I a single syllable on this matter to retract. Our object has been to adhere scrupulously to the Parliamentary guarantee given to these officers. The arrangement were sanctioned by a great majority—indeed, by almost the whole of the officials in India, who naturally sympathised with the officers in that country. I can assure the House that the very last thing in our minds was the idea of doing any injustice to the Indian officers. After the statements which have been made, I hope I may be permitted, without going into details, to say that a very large degree of consideration was given to the army of India. We adopted, of course, those measures which we deemed best calculated to promote the efficiency of the public service, but in doing so we endeavoured to afford the Indian officers every possible consideration. The very first step that was taken in regard to pensions, pay and allowances imposed an additional charge annual of a quarter of a million on the Indian revenue. We cannot therefore be accused of having stinted our liberality by considerations of economy. When the question was raised in the House I felt at once that Parliament had a right to see that the guarantee which the had given was fairly carried out. The testimony which the hon. and gallant officer has borne to the character of the commission justifies, I think, the selection which I made. I did not endeavour to choose those who were prejudiced on my side of the question, but did my best to secure an unbiassed inquiry. I believe we owe our thanks to the noblemen and gentlemen who served on this commission for the exceeding pains which they have taken in considering the subject, and for the impartial way with which they have drawn up their report. (Hoar, hear.) When we considered the question we certainly did not think that we were in any way infringing the Parliamentary guarantee. In order to make ourselves sure on that question we submitted the whole of the despatches to the then law officers of the Crown, and we concided that we had done nothing which might not have been done by the East India Company, and which, therefore we were not justified in doing. Being fortified by that authority, hope the House will not suppose me to be exceedingly obstinate in continuing to be unconvinced that we have departed from the guarantee. At the same time, I defer to the opinion expressed by the commission, and frankly and fully accept their view of the case. (Hear, hear) The commisson, it will be observed, have classed the complaints made under 14 different heads. In regard to nine out of that number they have reported that no part of the Parliamentary guarantee has been violated; in regard to two they say that there may have been an infringement, and in regard to three that a departure tainly has takin place. With respect to the retiring funs, to which allusion has been made, it was a court of law which decided that it was illegal, and I only cited that decision. The commission very justly remark that it is impossible to suppose that Parliament would desire the continuance of a practice contrary to law. The Court of Directors in a despatch to the Bombay Government, also intimated that the Horse Guards had expressed disapprobation of their having received paper for subscriptions—and, personally, I have given any sanction to the system. It is, however, not worth while going into that question now. It has been said that the majority of officers affected by the new system have cause for complaint; but that is far, indeed, from being the fact. The officers who volunteer into the line are benefited by the change, and so are the Artillery and Engieers. Those officers who were appointed on the distinct understaneing that they would be subjected to any change which might be made, have no just cause of complaint. In fact, instead of a majority of the officers in the Indian army having complained, the almost unanimous wish is that they be affected by the changes, and will have cause of complaint, it about 1500. There is a good deal of unfairness in many of the grievaces. For instance, an officer complains that he has to remai lieutenant-colonel longer than would have been the case under the old system, but suppress the circumstance that he reaches that grade more speedily. If a major becomes a lieutenant colonel four years sooner than he would otherwise have been, but remains a lieutenant colonel two years longer, it is clear that he is a gainer by the chrage. He gains four years pay as lieutenant-colonel instead of as major, and actually obtains a colonel's allowances two years sooner than under the old system. In considering of the dslay in getting beyond the rank of lieutenant colonel it is, therefore, not fair to keep back the fact that promotion to that grade is much accelerated. If you deduct the cases of that kind from the whole number you will see that no very large proportion of Indian officers have any cause to complain. The hon. and gallant member for Aberdeen says that promotion by regimental seniority was the legal right of the officers of the Indian army. If that is so of course there can be no question of the whole of the promotion complained of being illegal; all I can say is that in the time of the Company but many promotions of the most scandalous were made in utter derogation of regimental seniority. I do not deny there were exceptions, but you cannot have an exception to that which is a legal right. No person will tell me that the occurrences which took, place two years ago were not of a very exceptional character. It was certainly an exceptional state of affairs when 62 regiments mutinied in Bengal and ceased to exist. So, too, the great reduction which has been made in the Indian army was an exceptional measure, because up to very recently the number of native troops had always been on the increase. When the Indian army was reduced to the extent of 130,000 men the necessary result was that there were far more officers than were required to officer the existing army. I apprehend nobody will maintain that it was not as competent to the Crown as it would have been to the Company, or that it was not as much the duty of the Crown as it was of the duty of the Company, to reduce that army. But then came the question, how the officers were to be dealt with. In the English army when a regiment is reduced the officers are put upon half-pay for life. That is the rule ordinarily observed in this country, but in the case of the Indian army, the officers had their pay and promotion up to the rank of general continued to them. Surely that was not dealing hardly with the Indian officers? Reference has been made to certain cases mentioned in the report of the commissioners. I find that two of them only involve some retardation of promotion in consequence of the reduction. The commissioners say it was competent to the Crown to reduce the Indian army, and they add it was the duty of the Crown to show every consideration to the officers. I think when we have continued to them the whole of their pay and promotion, although the regiments to which they belonged have ceased to exist, it cannot be fairly said that we have evinced any want of consideration for them. But their are three cases in which the commissioners have reported a breach of the guarantee. I am prepared to give redress in those cases. (Hear, hear) It has not been from any want of attention or thought, or of care that they have occurred. I solemnly declare that these questions connected with the Indian army have cost me more time and trouble ten times over than all the rest of Indian affairs put together. The House must not forget that it was necessary to consult a great number of people, before no step can be taken which applies to the Indian army alone. Nothing could be more simpe than the course suggested by the hon. and gallant member for Aberdeen that the whole of the promotions to the Staff Corps should be cancelled; but as I stated on a former occasion, I must hesitate before adopting a measure of that kind. Promotion has been given to tried and experienced men, selected at various times by the Indian Government, and it would be extremely hard to them to cancel their warrants. That would be inflicting an injustice upon them without doing good to other persons, for I believe that the officers who complain of the supercession actually gain by the others being put the Staff Corps. If the promotions are not cancelled, however, it becomes a difficult question what can be done. It is extremely difficult to devise any mode which will even approximate towards remedying the breach of guarantee without entailing injury and hardship upon another class of officers. The hon. and learned member for Aberdeen talked about promoting all the officers in the same way as the officers on the Staff Corps; but what, I ask, would, be the effect of that upon the officers of the line? They have not complained of the promotion of the officers in the Staff Corps, but if they are to be superseded by all the officers of the old Indian army they will have a just and legitimate cause of complaint. What is the best mode of dealing with the cases of breach of guarantee I am at present unable to say.

exempted in 1857 and 1858. Those men, all of whom are from 30 to 35 years of age, are to join their corps as soon as possible. In consequence of this resolution four new schools of drill have been formed one at Copenhagen for 3,000 men; another at Odensee, for 1200; a third at Nyborg, for 700; and a fourth at the Castle of Kronborg, near Elsinore, for the same number.

The Danebrog iron-clad is to accompany the line-of-battle ship Frederic VI. into the German Ocean. These two vessels are intended to combat the Austrian squadron which left Lisbon about a fornight since. The Frederic VI. carries 84 guns and sails remarkably well, but she is not iron-clad. The Danebrog is the most formidable vessel in the Danish navy; she carries two 140-pounder Armstrong guns and 10 60-pounder rifled cannon.

THE CONFERENCE.

'La France' states that France and England are agreed upon the principal points of the Conference, and that the two Powers will propose an armistice at the opening of the sittings. "La Presse' says:—

It is asserted that the interview between the emperor and Lord Clarendon was of an essentially reassuring character for the peace of Europe, and that it is not impossible that considerable reductions may be made in the naval estimates of the Budgets of both countries. The debate on the Budget in the Corps Legislatif has been postponed to the 25th April, it having been supposed that an event might happen which would enable M. Fould to modify his financial plans.

The Vienna 'Abend Post,' an official journal, observes:—

The two great German Powers consider substantial and permanent guarantees as an indispensable condition for the welfare of the Duchies, and as the basis of any resolutions to be taken by the Conference. The leading points of these guarantees can only be—"The inseparability of the Duchies, their occupying towards Germany the position of protected States, and finally their administrative and political independence. The representatives of the German Powers will not deviate from these points."

Baron von Beust had a long conference on April 16 with the deputation from the Holstein Estates, which had arrived at Dresden. The deputation was composed of Herr Beinke, merchant, Herren Probst and Versmann, and Professor Behn. Baron von Beust was expected to leave Dresdon for London to-day, March 18. He will pass through Frankfort.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Capt. P. Hodgson..... 22nd N. I.
Capt. G. C. Hogg ..... 2nd Cavalry.
Lieut. H. N. Reeves ..... Staff Corps.
Lieut. A. G. Mayne ..... Cavalry.
Surg.-Major P. W. Hockin Dep. Inspector-Gen. of Hospitals.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE GRANTED.

Capt. W. H. Blowers ..... Staff Corps 6 mo.
Lieut. A. T Moore, V.C.... 3rd Cavalry 6 ,,
Surgeon R. Nicholson, M.D. 6 ,,
Assist.-Surgeon E. A. Lawrence 6 ,,

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Major C. T. Palin ..... Staff Corps.

THE ARMY.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS IN HER MAJESTY'S ARMY.

WAR-OFFICE, APRIL 5.

6th Dragoon Guards.—Captain Courtenay William Bruce to be Major by purchase, vice Thomas Bott, who retires; Lieutenant John Fryer to be Captain by purchase, vice Bruce; Cornet Cecil Edward Martyn to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Fryer; Sydney Charles Du Vernet, gent., to be Cornet by purchase, vice Martyn.

18th Hussars.—Lieutenant George Croft Huddleston to be Captain by purchase, vice Francis James King, who retires; Cornet Joseph Botham Clay to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Huddleston

3rd Regiment of Foot.—Captain Charles Edgar Gibson, from 49th Foot, to be Captain, vice Huyshe, who exchanges.

49th Foot.—Captain Spencer Field, from 9th Foot, to be Captain, vice Stillman, who exchanges.

7th Foot.—Ensign Henry Francis Keane Penrose to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Francis Johnston Murray, who retires; Ensign Hugh Massy Barton, from 67th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Penrose.

9th Foot.—Captain James Stillman, from 9th Foot, to be Captain vice Field, who exchanges; Cyril Rippingall Jackson, gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice Samuel Goodman, who retires.

24th Foot.—Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel Thomas Ross from half-pay, late Particular Service, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice the Hon. Daniel Greville Finch, who retires upon temporary half-pay.

25th Foot.—Captain Theodore Gordon, from 92nd Foot, to be Captain, vice St. Leger, who exchanges; Duncan William Cork, gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice Henry Hartley Prior, transferred to 100th Foot.

32nd Foot.—The names of the gentlemen Cadet appointed to an Ensigncy, in the Gazette of the 22nd of March, 1864, are Major William Lister, and not Matthew William Lyster, as then stated.

47th Foot.—Ensign John Lappent Utterton to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Richard Pasker Hawkes who retires; Edward Montague Manning, gent. to be Ensign by purchase, vice Utterton.

49th Foot.—Captain Alfred George Huyshe, from 3rd Foot, to be Captain, vice Gibson, who exchanges.

60th Foot.—Gentleman Cadet the Hon. Augustus William Charles Ellis, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign by purchase, vice Gerald Henry Talbot, who retires.

61st Foot.—Lieutenant Harry Hutchinson Augustus Stewart, from the 92nd Foot, to be Lieutenant vice Dashwood, who exchanges.

65th Foot.—Gentleman Cadet Hugh Massy Barton, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign without purchase, vice William Mascall Kenrick, promoted; Philip Quirk, gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice Hugh Massy Barton, transferred to the 7th Foot.

74th Foot.—Lieutenant Andrew Murray to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant Thomas Owen Silvester Davies, promoted; Quartermaster Charles Skrine to be Paymaster, vice Paymaster (with the honorary rank of Major) Joseph Webster, who retires upon half-pay.

87th Foot.—Captain John Penton to be Major by purchase, vice Cornelius Charles Rolleston, who retires; Lieutenant Henry Latham Brownrigg to be Captain by purchase, vice Penton; Ensign Norcliffe Gilpin to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Brownrigg; Charles Lionel Maitland Kirwan, gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice Gilpin.

91st Foot.—Lieutenant Hubert Plunkett Burke to be Captain by purchase, vice John Charles Sweny, who retires; Ensign William Darling Caudwell to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Burke; Charles James Thorburn, gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice Caudwell.

92nd Foot.—Captain Henry Hungerford St. Leger, from the 25th Foot, to be Captain, vice Gordon, who exchanges; Lieutenant Charles Francis Dashwood, from 61st Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Stewart, who exchanges.

98th Foot.—Ensign Edward Haughton to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice W. Henry Simmonds, who retires; Gentleman Cadet Alexander Harley Hyslop, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign by purchase, vice Haughton.

99th Foot.—Ensign Anthony Charles Montague Jellicoe to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Henry Kinahan, deceased; Gentleman Cadet Charles Robert Gibson, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign without purchase, vice Jellicoe.

100th Foot.—Lieutenant John Worthy Chaplin to be Captain by purchase, vice John Lee, who retires; Ensign Walter Hudson to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Chaplin; Ensign Henry Hartley Prior, from the 25th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Hudson.

105th Foot.—Gentleman Cadet Hugh de la Motte Hervey, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, vice Henry Eastfield Wilkinson, deceased.

Rifle Brigade.—Ensign Leopold Victor Swaine to be Adjutant, in succession to Lieutenant George Roberts Noseley, appointed Paymaster.

4th West India Regiment.—Thomas Aked, gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice William Cairnes, promoted.

PURVEYORS' DEPARTMENT.

Purveyor's Clerk Arthur Bell to be Deputy-Purveyor, vice George Washington Warwick, resigned.

BREVET.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Hinde, C. B., 8th Foot, having completed the qualifying service in the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, under the Royal Warrant of 14th October, 1858, to be Colonel.

Paymaster (with the honorary rank of Major) Joseph Webster, retired on half-pay, late 78th Foot, to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

Paymaster William Cassabon Freud, 51st Foot, to have the honorary rank of Captain.

WAR-OFFICE, APRIL 12.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.—Major-General Sir William Brereton, K.C.B., to be Colonel-Commandant by augmentation.

Royal Horse Guards.—Lieutenant Francis George Augustus Fuller to be Captain by purchase, vice the Hon. Geoffrey R. C. Hill, who retires; Cornet George Ernest Paget, to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Fuller; Thomas William Langford Brooke, gent., to be Cornet by purchase, vice Paget.

4th Dragoon Guards.—John Chadwick, gent., to be Cornet by purchase, vice Thomas Edwards, who retires.

2nd Dragoons.—Quartermaster-Sergeant John Ferguson to be Quartermaster, vice Thomas Hamilton M'Bean, deceased.

17th Lancers.—Regimental Sergeant-Major John Berryman to be Quartermaster, vice William Garland, deceased.

21st Hussars.—Paymaster, with the honorary rank of Captain, James George, from the 92nd Foot, to be Paymaster, vice Hicks, who exchanges, Lieutenant Charles Whiteman Thomas to be Instructor of Musketry.

Royal Artillery.—Colonel, with the local rank of Major-General, John St. George, C.B., from the Supernumerary List, to be Colonel by augmentation; Colonel William Harrison Askwith, from the Supernumerary List, to be Colonel by augmentation; Captain Allan Newton Scott, from the Supernumerary List, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Baker, who retires upon half pay; Brevet Colonel, with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General, John Henry Lefroy, from the Supernumerary List, to be Lieutenant-Colonel by augmentation; Brevet-Colonel William Stanley Hall Dixon, from the Supernumerary List, to be Lieutenant-Colonel by augmentation; Lieutenant Alexander Grant Miller to be Second Captain, vice Arthur John Henry Wynne, who has been permitted to resign his commission; Lieutenant Laurence Hector Tardrese Parsons to be Second Captain, vice Whinyates, appointed Adjutant; Gentleman Cadet Robert Hugh Wallace to be Lieutenant, vice Charles Kirkwood, who has been permitted to resign his commission; Gentleman Cadet James Peter Ewing to be Lieutenant, vice Brinkley, seconded; Gentleman Cadet Thomas Avary Kelsall to be Lieutenant, vice Miller; Gentleman Cadet John Muir Hunter to be Lieutenant, vice Parsons; Gentleman Cadet Frederick Henry Taylor to be Lieutenant, vice Robert Bland Hewson, deceased; Second Captain Francis Arthur Whinyates to be Adjutant by augmentation; Sergeant-Major John Fyfe to be Quartermaster, vice Kirkman who retires upon half-pay.

Coast Brigade of Artillery.—Sergeant-Major William Spall, Royal Artillery, to be Lieut., vice William Lee, removed to the half-pay list.

Royal Engineers.—Sergeant-Major John Jones to be Quartermaster, vice Michael Bradford, who retires upon half-pay.

The second Christian name of Lieutenant with temporary rank Dillon is "Philip," and not "Phipps," as stated in the 'Gazette' of the 8th March.

Military Train.—Ensign William Leir to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice James Pettigrew, who retires.

2nd Regiment of Foot.—Robert Lawrence, gent, to be Ensign by purchase, vice Henry Melvin Matthews, transferred to the 57th Foot.

7th Foot.—Ensign Morris James Fawcett to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Anscim Tibeando, deceased: Ensign George Brooke Meares to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Fawcett, whose promotion without purchase on the 17th November, 1863, has been cancelled; Ensign William Daly to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Meares, whose promotion by purchase on the 1st of December, 1863, has been cancelled; Alfred James Medley Beadle, gent., to be Ensign without purchase, vice Daly.

12th Foot.—Ensign William Henry Brooke Peters to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice David Seymour, who retires; Thomas Baker, gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice Francis Raymaster Joseph Parr Kingsmill has been removed from the army, her Majesty having no further occasion for his services.

13th Foot.—Lieutenant George Hibbert A. Kinloch to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant Alfred Gabriel Wynen, home to join the Staff College.

20th Foot.—Captain William Lewis Devenish Meares to be Major by purchase, vice Sir Augustus Riversdale Warren, who retires; Lieutenant John Aldridge to be Captain by purchase, vice Meares; Ensign Robert D'Arcy to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Aldridge; Gentleman Cadet Adam Park Pinching, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign by purchase vice D'Arcy.

23rd Foot.—Thomas Lefroy Courtenay, gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice George Wildes, promoted.

25th Foot.—Henry Cairnad Darley, gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice Thomas Stanhope Gildea transferred to the 72nd Foot.

40th Foot.—Ensign Percy Cartwright to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice George Hobbs, who retires; Edward Martin, gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice Cartwright.

50th Foot.—Lieutenant Edmund Leach to be Captain by purchase, vice George William Banbury, who retires; Ensign James Francis Rolleston to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Leach; James Edward Doidge Taunton, gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice Rolleston.

57th Foot.—Ensign Henry Miller Powell to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Henry Mosely Mutti, who retires; Ensign Henry Melvin Matthews, from the 2nd Foot, to be Ensign vice Powell.

60th Foot.—Ensign Benjamin Frend, from the 105th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Cecil Henry Paulet, deceased.

72nd Foot.—Lieutenant Charles M. Stockwell to be Captain by purchase, vice William D. Ogilvy Hay, who retires; Ensign Walter Frederick Kelsey to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Stockwell; Ensign Thomas Stanhope Gildea, from the 25th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Kelsey.

73rd Foot.—Ensign Edward Beauchamp St. John to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice James Fergusson, who retires; the Hon. Algernon Richard Hartland Plunkett to be Ensign by purchase. vice St. John.

92nd Foot.—Paymaster James Clarke Hicke, from the 21st Hussars, to be Paymaster, vice Paymaster, with the honorary rank of Captain, vice James George, who exchanges.

93rd Foot.—Ensign Alexander Innes Shepherd from the 107th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Raiks, who exchanges.

97th Foot.—Ensign Edward Augustus Raikes, from 93rd Foot, to be Ensign, vice Shepherd, who exchanges.

1st West India Regiment.—Frederick Friend Ridley Terry, gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice Ralph Henry Potts, promoted.

DEPOT BATTALION.

Captain William Vesey Munnings, 24th Foot, to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Capt. Montague Browne, 24th Foot, about to be appointed Staff Officer of Pensioners.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

Deputy Assistant-Commissary-General Owen Edward Hayter has been permitted to resign his commission.

BREVET.

Lieut-Colonel Windham Charles Leopold Baker, retired full pay, Royal Artillery, to be Colonel, the rank being honorary only.

Quartermaster William Reuben Kirkman, upon half-pay, Royal Artillery, to be Capt., the rank being honorary only.

MEMORANDA.

The surname of Major-General the Hon. Alexander Gordon is "Hamilton Gordon," and not "Gordon" only, as hitherto described.

The Christian names of Captain and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Drummond Hay, upon half-pay, late 78th Foot, are "Thomas Robert Hay," and not "Thomas Robert" only, as hitherto described.

WAR-OFFICE, APRIL 15.

BREVET.

Second Captain Henry Clement Swinnerton Dyer, Royal Artillery, to be Major.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT

Acting Deputy Assistant-Commissary-General William John Jortin Warneford, to be Deputy Assistant-Commissary-General.

INDIA-OFFICE, APRIL 11.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve the undermentioned promotions and alterations of rank among the Officers of the Staff Corps, and of her Majesty's Indian Military Forces:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Majors.

Captain John Fendall, Dec. 20, 1863.
Capt. Edgar J. Spilsbury. Jan. 16, 1864.
Capt. T. A. Corbett. Jan. 16, 1864.
Capt. James S. Rawlins. Jan. 21, 1864.

BENGAL ARMY.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

To be Surgeon-Majors.

Surgeon John F. Beatson, B.A., M.D. October 18, 1863.
Surgeon Charles Hathway, M.D. Dec. 1, 1863.

To be Surgeons.

Assistant-Surgeon William Henry Adley, vice Faithfull, deceased. Dec. 10, 1863; Assistant-Surgeon Edward John Vivian, vice Webb, deceased, Sept. 10, 1863; Assistant-Surgeon James Alexander Caldwell Hutchinson, vice Lay, retired, Oct. 16, 1863; Assistant-Surgeon John Barclay Scriven, vice Rind deceased, December 18, 1863.

ALTERATIONS OF RANK.

The undermentioned officers to take rank from the dates specified:—

Surgeon Frederick Corbyn, M.D. from May 10, 1863; Surgeon Charles Lowdell, from May 25, 1863; Surgeon John Hooper, from May 28, 1863; Surgeon David Young, M.D., F.R.C.S., from June 10, 1863; Surgeon Joseph Fayrer, M.D., F.R.C.P. F.R.C.S., from July 28, 1863.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

ADMISSIONS.

To be Captain.—Second Captain Malcolm Bandinel Sabin Lloyd, of the Royal (Madras) Artillery. Sept. 15, 1860.

To be Lieutenant.—Lieutenant Hugh Christian Menzies, of the 31st Native Infantry, Nov. 15, 1853.

PROMOTIONS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major Arthur L. Steele. Dec. 21, 1863.
Major G. Harper Saxton. Jan. 11, 1864.

To be Majors.

Capt. A. Campbell M'Neill. Dec. 8, 1863.
Capt. Hen. Ambrose Hare. Dec. 9, 1863.
Capt. Llewellyn Panton. Dec. 8, 1863.
Capt. J. G. Roche Forlong. Dec. 30, 1863.
Capt. Edwd. Winterton Dun. Dec. 8, 1863.
Capt. H. Spurgin Rammel. Dec. 30, 1863.
Capt. Richd. C. Babington. Dec. 9, 1863.
Capt. H. Manning Elliott. Jan. 1, 1864.

To be Captains.

Lieut. Hugh C. Menzies. Dec. 12, 1861.
Lieut. C. S. B. Walton. Dec. 15, 1863.
Lieut. Jas. Gilberne Bell. Dec. 18, 1863.
Lieut. Andrew Lang. Dec. 29, 1863.
Lieut. Henry A. Justice. D. 13, 1863.
Lieut. E. Medows Norie, Jan. 3, 1864.

MADRAS ARMY

PROMOTIONS.

2nd Regiment Light Cavalry.—Lieutenant Charles Napier Cherry to be Captain, vice Gough (Staff Corps) resigned. Dec. 31, 1863.

3rd Regiment Light Cavalry.—Lieutenant John Lindsay Powers to be Captain, vice Fellowes, retired Jan. 27, 1863.

Infantry.

Major (Brevet Lieut.-Colonel) William Taylor Money, from the 30th Native Infantry, to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice Haly (108th Foot), retired. Nov. 3, 1863.

Major (Brevet Lieut.-Colonel) William Henry Freese, from the 37th Grenadiers, to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice Fischer, deceased. Jan. 8, 1864.

30th Regiment of Native Infantry.—Captain (Brevet Lieut.-Colonel) Alexander Stevenson Findlay to be Major, in succession to Haly (108th Foot) retired. Nov. 3, 1863.

37th Regiment Native Infantry (Grenadiers).—Lieutenant Archibald George Douglas Logan to be Captain, in succession to Fischer, deceased. Jan. 8, 1864.

General List of Infantry Officers.—Ensign Henry Whyte to be Lieutenant, in succession to Owen 28th Native Infantry (105th Foot), retired November 1, 1863; Ensign George Chamberlain Cooper to be Lieutenant, vice White General List, deceased, November 26, 1863; Ensign Charles Edward Lorraine Eastall to be Lieutenant, vice Ouchterlony, late 2nd European Regiment (105th Foot), resigned, Dec. 3, 1863.

ARMY RANK.

The undermentioned officers to have the rank of Captain by Brevet:—

Lieutenant Dashwood Charles Gordon Shettell, of the 13th N. I. Dec. 9, 1863.

Lieutenant Wm. Henry Lawrence Fuller, of the 4th Regt. N. I. Dec. 20, 1863.

Lieutenant Robert Comyn Lavie. Dec. 20, 1863.

Lieutenant William George Grove, of the 32nd Regiment N. I. Dec. 20, 1863.

Lieutenant Selwyn New, of the 33rd Regiment N. I. Dec. 27, 1864.

Lieutenant Edward Cave, of the 7th Regiment N. I. Dec. 27, 1863.

ALTERATIONS OF RANK.

GENERAL LIST OF INFANTRY OFFICERS.

The undermentioned officers to take rank from the dates specified:—

Lieutenant Henry Thomas Harries Baker, from the 25th of March, 1863.

Lieutenant Shelley Leigh Hunt, from the 3rd of April, 1863.

Lieutenant John Hotham, from the 1st of May, 1863.

Lieutenant Augustus Frederick Wilkinson, from the 26th of July, 1863.

Lieutenant George Leckey, from the 29th of August, 1863.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieut.-Colonel.—Major (Brevet-Colonel) Robert Romer Younghusband, C.B. Dec. 27, 1863.

To be Major.—Captain John Ashburner. Jan 1, 1864.

BOMBAY ARMY.

PROMOTION.

14th Regiment Native Infantry.—Lieutenant Charles Henry Forbes to be Captain, vice Ford (Staff Corps), retired. Sep. 30, 1863.

Ensign Francis Thomas Ebden to be Lieutenant, in succession to Harding, 2nd Native Infantry (Staff Corps) killed in action. Nov. 7, 1863.

Ensign James Fortnom Willoughby to be Lieutenant, vice Greenland, transferred to 56th Foot. Nov. 18, 1863.

ALTERATION OF RANK.

Lieutenant Charles Maxwell Ryves to take rank from the 30th Sep. 1863.

Her Majesty has been pleased to permit the undermentioned officers to resign their commissions:—

Captain Robert Campbell Burn, of the Madras Staff Corps. June 1, 1863.

Lieutenant Percy Bloomfield Patton Gough, Madras Staff Corps. Dec. 31, 1863.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS FROM BOMBAY.

DATE	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	AT
April 2	Edendale	Martin	Liverpool.
4	Canova	Brown	ditto.
7	Jumna	Christian	ditto.
8	Camperdown	Houston	ditto.
9	Hahnemann	——	ditto.
	Elphalet Geeley	——	ditto.
	Charger	Smith	ditto.
	Sumnambo	——	ditto.
10	Robertson	——	Off the Wight.
	Helen Scott	Cunninghame	Cape Cleor.
	Briarley	Russell	ditto.
	Beeston Castle	Corney	Liverpool.
	Bates Family	Hegg	ditto.
11	Mahratta	Wilson	ditto.
	Sir J. Mandville	Knight	ditto.
	Jane Jack Mitchell	Mitchell	ditto.
	Flying Venus	Litton	ditto.
13	Resident Prince	Trem	ditto.
14	Athene	Lee	ditto.
15	Clyde	Woodnass	ditto.

DEPARTURES FOR BOMBAY.

DATES.	SHIPS	COMMANDERS.	FROM
April 3	Dharwar	Louthid	Liverpool.
4	John Smith	Watts	Deal.
6	Jorawur, (s)	Collier	Plymouth.
	Great Britain	Byford	Deal (Kurrachee.
8	Leonidas	Thompson	Gravesend.
9	Gatineau	Cummings	Liverpool.
10	Remington	Fowler	Liverpool.
	Veniba	Luck	Falmouth (Kurrachee.
14	James Wilson	——	Deal (Kurrachee.
	Baronet's Family	Richmond	London.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Araminta, Bombay to Liverpool, March 29, lat. 42 N., long, 36 W.; Carnes, Sunderland to Bombay, Feb. 24, lat. 1 N., long. 22-10 W.; Caribbean, London to Bombay, March 6, lat. 1-31 N., long. 22-51 W.; Culloden, Liverpool to Bombay, Feb. 7, lat. 29 S., long 24 W.; Daphne, London to Bombay, Feb. 25, lat. 0-7 S., long. 26 W.; Tartar, London to Bombay, Feb. 27, lat. 4 S., long. 27 W.; Advance, Liverpool to Bombay, Jan. 31, lat. 35 S., long 8 W.; Colombo, Liverpool to Bombay, March 2, lat. 21 S., long 29 W.; Canadian, Bombay to Liverpool, April 1, lat. 51 N., long. 12 W.; Catherine Rankin, London to Bombay, March 2; Henry Fernie, Liverpool to Bombay, Feb. 27, lat. 19 S., long. 3 W.; Simoom, London to Bombay, Jan. 17, lat. 38 S., long. 16 E.; Tythonas, Bombay to Liverpool, 109 days, March 21, 29 N., 39-30 W.; Missouri, Bombay for Liverpool, Feb. 9, 17 S., 6 W. Lady Macdonald, Kurrachee for London, March 23, 19 N., 36 W.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDY MORNING, APRIL 18.

Bank and Mercantile Bills on Calcutta and Madras, 60 days' sight, 2s. ; 30 days', 2s. 0¼d.; Bombay, 2s. to 2s. 0¼d.

Five per Cent. Rupee Paper, 103 to 105; Ditto Five-and-a-Half, 112 to 114.

Indian Five per Cents., 104¾ to 105¼.

Consols for Money, 91¾; ditto, account (May 5), 91¾.

Bank of England rate of discount advanced to 7 per cent.

Money Market tight.

Stock Market quiet.

Produce Markets steady. Silk as before. Tea firm but quiet. Indigo steady. Sugar firm. Rice unchanged. Saltpetre 33s., and quiet. Jute lower. Cutch 26s per cwt. Shells same money.

Coffe.—Plantation Ceylon, middling, 79s. to 86s.; good middling, 87s. to 90s.; fine middling, 91s. to 94s. per cwt. Market quiet.

Linseed firm. Calcutta, 64s. c. f. and i.; Bombay seed, 65s, 6d. Rapeseed dearer. Calcutta, 57s.; Bombay Guzerat, 66s. to 68s.

Cocoanut Oil quiet at £39 for Ceylon, and at £43 for Cochin.

Metals.—Tin, £110 cash for Straits; Spelter, £21 5s.

Liverpool Cotton.—Middling New Orleans, 27d. per lb.; fair Broach, 21d.; fair Dhollera, 21¼d. Market firm, but quiet.

Manchester Market.—Grey shirtings, 40-inch, 7¾lbs., 17s. per piece; 8¼ lbs., 21s. 6d. Madapollams, 32-inch, 31lbs., 75. 10½d. Mule twist No. 40 best seconds, 31d. per lb. Market firm.

LATEST ADVICES FROM INDIA.

		Received via Marseilles.	Received via Southampton
CALCUTTA	Mar. 10		
MADRAS	,, 5		
BOMBAY	,, 14		
BURMAH	Feb. 27		
HONG KONG	Mar. 1	April 13.	April 18.
SHANGHAI	Feb. 23		
CEYLON	Mar. 19		
SINGAPORE	,, 5		
PENANG	,, 7		

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK.

(From the Money Market Review.)

THE thirtieth annual meeting of proprietors was held on the 2nd inst., at the bank; Mr. George Gordon Macpherson in the chair.

Mr. M. Balfour (General Manager) having read the notice convening the meeting, the report of the directors was submitted (extracts of which have already appeared in this journal).

The Chairman said, before proceeding to move the adoption of the report, he would offer some observations with the view of affording information upon the matters referred to in that document, and of acquainting the proprietors with the views of the board as to the general conduct of the large and very important concern committed to their charge. In the first place, he had to congratulate the proprietors—and he did so in all sincerity—upon the great and marked progress that the Agra Bank had made, and was daily continuing to make, in public estimation, as evinced by the increase of its deposits and its current accounts, and by the large accession of excellent business that he had acquired both at home and abroad, resulting, after making ample provision for all bad and doubtful debts, in a gross profit of the large sum of £496,652, or very nearly one half of the paid-up capital of the bank, and after deducting interest paid on the deposits and current accounts, and defraying expenses of every description, yielding a net profit or available surplus of no less a sum than £242,909 on the year's transactions—a result so unprecedented, and he might truly say so splendid, that it could not fail to be most satisfactory to the proprietors and to every friend and well-wisher of the Agra Bank upon this its thirtieth anniversary. (Hear, hear.) He need scarcely inform the meeting that such a result could not be attained without great attention, vigilance, and sound judgment, on the part of the directors in the performance of their important and responsible duties; but he should fail in his duty, and in doing justice to others, if he did not avail himself of this opportunity of acknowledging how much was due to the untiring, unceasing, and most efficient labours of their excellent general and London managers —cheers—aided by the cordial co-operation of those abroad, and the well working of the whole establishment both at home and abroad. (Hear, hear.) The directors, to mark the high sense they entertain of the value of such services, and as a stimulus for future exertion, had followed the example of other great similar institutions by specially recognising the services of the principal managers, and granting a gratuity of 10 per cent. on the salaries of all the employers of the bank, feeling confident that all the proprietors would highly approve of the course the board had adopted. (Cheers.) He now came to the application of these net profits, which amounted to something over 24 per cent. on the paid-up capital. From this there had been paid during the year in dividends and bonus the sum of £180,000 besides income-tax—very nearly one-fifth of the capital. (Cheers) There had been repaid to the reserve fund the amount taken from it last year—£7,341—and there had been added moreover to that fund the sum of £25,000, which now stood at £225,000. He had heard he confessed with surprise, that some of their friends took exception to what they termed this large addition to the reserve fund, and maintained that they understood it was determined that the amount was to be limited to £200,000. He however, could trace no record of any such understanding on the contrary his worthy predecessor in this chair when the subject was mooted in 1860, stated, with his usual prudence and caution, that he himself was in favour of a large sum, but for the present he was contented with £200,000. (Hear.) At that time their liabilities, as shown by the balance-sheet, were under £3,000,000, but they were now over £10,000,000, consequently, a proportion as at all commensurate with banking business, could for a moment doubt the propriety—nay, the absolute necessity —for the step the board had thus taken, both for their security and to deserve and maintain the confidence of the public. (Hear, hear.) It must not be forgotten that the past year had been, notwithstanding the many new concerns that had sprung up, and consequently, great competition, perhaps the most remunerative and prosperous ever known for banking. This had been exemplified in their own case; but they could not expect such good fortune always to attend them, nor to realise such large profits. On the contrary, they must expect to incur losses, and, like prudent and honourable men, they must be prepared to meet those losses without difficulty when they did occur. (Hear, hear.) The next item which required remark, was the amount set aside for building fund—viz., £15,000, which was quite indispensable, for the reasons stated in the report. They had staved off this expense longer, perhaps, than was consistent with the position of the bank, but it must now be incurred. They did not consider themseves justified in taking the amount from capital account, and it would be very unwise to trust to profits that had yet to be made. The last item requiring notice was the amount—£5,000—set side to superannuation fund. Proprietors were aware that by clause 55 of deed, the officers of the bank, after long and meritorious services, had a claim on the bank for a portion of their salaries—proprietors had already sanctioned annuities under this clause, and would, it was probable, be ere long called upon to sanction others. The directors, therefore, were bound to provide that this fund should be in a condition to meet all legitimate claims upon it, and this could only be done by adding to it such sums as could be spared in prosperous years. The only change that had taken place in the establishments abroad was the closing of the Umritsur branch. They found that after the opening of the railroad between Lahore and Umritsur, the wants of the important business likely to be got in that part could be just as well transacted at Lahore, and therefore it was unnecessary to keep open the Umritsur branch. He had also to report that, in order to ensure complete supervision over their numerous branches, the directors had secured the services of a gentleman who, from position and experience, was thoroughly qualified to perform the important duties of inspector. (Hear, hear.) As regards home, the immense increase of the business of the bank had rendered it absolutely necessary for the directors to obtain more extensive and central premises, and the difficulty of finding anything suitable had caused the board considerable anxiety. He was glad, however, to be able to announce that satisfactory arrangements had been made with the Fishmongers' Company for a long lease of a site at the corner of Lombard-street and Grace-church-street, which for a bank, he need hardly say, was from position the most eligible in all London. He congratulated the shareholders upon this important acquisition. Costly as land was in that locality, he was glad to say that the extensive site which the directors had secured would enable them to make arrangements by which they would have suitable premises at a moderate rental. (Hear, hear) The shareholders were aware that the freehold of the premises now occupied by the bank was purchased some time ago, and so great has been the rise of the value of property in the City, that the directors had no doubt of being able to re-sell at a considerable profit. He now begged to announce, that having found that the words "United Service" attached to the name of this bank misled the public in regard to the business transacted, and considering that for several years the bank had ceased to encourage such business the directors were of opinion that the words should be dropped, and it was their intention shortly to call a special meeting, for the purpose of submitting a resolution to change the name to that of the "Agra and London Bank." In conclusion, the only subject of regret he had to announce was, that they had not yet been admitted to the privileges of the clearing-house, but he trusted that ere long those who from some short-sighted policy objected to their admission would see that, in performing a simple act of justice towards the bank, they would conduce largely to their own convenience and that of the City banking community. (Hear, hear.) He concluded by moving the adoption of the report.

Mr. J. Carrington Palmer (deputy-chairman) seconded the adoption of the report.

Mr. Morland wished to repeat the question he put last year with regard to the reserve fund. He did so because he thought it desirable that every proprietor should know that the reserve fund was properly inserted. Therefore he would ask how much of the reserve fund was invested, in what manner, and in whose names? He knew what the answer would be, but he thought the fact should go forth to the public that the reserve fund was securely invested. (Hear, hear.)

The Chairman could not answer that question more accurately than by referring to the second item in the assets—namely, Government Securities, £511,549. In no instance had that item ever been under, but on the contrary, it had always been very much above the amount set aside for the reserve fund; therefore the reserve fund was always perfectly intact. Those securities stood in his own name, and that of either the general or London manager. (Hear hear.)

Colonel Marshall inquired what connexion the Agra Bank had with the Queensland Sheep Investment Company, which had lately been introduced to the public. He had always given his support to the proposition of the directors of this bank, and therefore upon this occasion, in order to satisfy the inquiries which had been made of him, he should like the directors to contradict the strictures which had been published in a newspaper with regard to all parties giving encouragement to these new speculations.

The Chairman was totally ignorant of the stricture referred to but as far as the Queensland Sheep Investment Company was concerned, it was one of the most straitforward and honest enterprises that had been brought before the public. It was hardly possible, however, for any new Company to start now without being attacked by some portion of the press. The Agra Bank was merely the Bankers of that Company, and, he was happy to say, held for them a very handsome balance, and the Bank was not under any liabilities whatever for them. He should be very sorry, because of the strictures of any portion of the press, for the Agra Bank to decline a very excellent business. (Hear, hear.)

Colonel Marshall said that the explanation would he was sure, be perfectly satisfactory to every shareholder in the Bank. (Hear, hear.)

The motion adopting the report was put and carried unanimously.

Upon the proposition of Sir George Pollock, G.C.B., K.S.I., seconded by Colonel MacGeorge that retiring directors, Mr. George G. Macpherson, Colonel Henry Doveton, Mr. James Sydney Stopford, and Mr. James Thompson were re-elected.

Mr. J. Thomson said that if any apology were necessary for taking upon himself the duty of responding to the resolution just passed, his excuse must be that their worthy chairman, who had so ably filled the chair upon this occasion, had been some days labouring under indisposition, and that therefore he (Mr. Thomson) was only too glad to have an opportunity of exempting their chairman from any portion of his duties. For his three colleagues and himself he returned to the proprietors their grateful acknowledgments for having re-elected them as directors. If the past working of the bank had been satisfactory to the shareholders, the results achieved during the past year could not fail to be more especially so. But proprietors might be assured that such success had not been achieved without great efforts. It was, however, satisfactory to find that with the earnest desire and active co-operation both of their general and London managers, aided by the executive establishment, their efforts had been crowned with such great success. (Hear, hear, and cheers.)

Upon the proposition of General G. Bruce Michel, seconded by Mr. C. Ker Lynch, the retiring auditors, Mr. John Hill Williams and Mr. William Farr, D.C.L., F.R.S., were re-elected.

The Chairman stated that the duties of the auditors of this bank were very different from those generally exercised by gentlemen using that name. They had permission to inspect every account, and otherwise had every facility for doing they wished. They issued a report every half year, and made known to the directors any matter that might be considered necessary to be altered or amended. (Hear.) Mr. J. Hill Williams acknowledged the vote on behalf of his co-auditor and himself.

Mr. Alderman Finnis, having referred in eulogistic terms to the ze